The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,287.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	62	0
including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
including postage	„	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto	„	2	8
Third Ditto	„	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIM—April 6th, after a lingering illness, at the residence of Mr. Richard Farrow, Mazagon, David Joseph, the youngest son of Mr. D. Sim, aged one year and six months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 17th April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	&	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticoria		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. J. Ballantine, Commander, will be despatched as above on the 15th April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.				*Up Steamers.*			
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday	P. M.	Goa	Dep.	Monday	A. M.
Hurnee	„	Thursday	A. M.	Vingorla	„	Monday	P. M.
Unjunwell	„	Thursday	A. M.	Malwan	„	Monday	P. M.
Jyghur	„	Thursday	P. M.	Jytapore	„	Tuesday	A. M.
Rutnagherry	„	Friday	A. M.	Rutnagherry	„	Tuesday	P. M.
Jytapore	„	Friday	A. M.	Jyghur	„	Wednesday	A. M.
Malwan	„	Friday	P. M.	Unjunwell	„	Wednesday	A. M.
Vingorla	„	Saturday	A. M.	Hurnee	„	Wednesday	A. M.
Goa	Arr.	Saturday	A. M.	Bombay	Arr.	Wednesday	P. M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 11th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 10th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BARODA," (1,873 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain Haselwood, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th April 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Friday the 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Saturday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ORISSA," 1,646 tons, and 300 H. P., Captain Curling, will be despatched for above Ports on SUNDAY, the 15th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 12th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on the 13th instant.

C. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th April 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class...............£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain Sproule, will be despatched about 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class..............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........„ 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class ....„ 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain Foster, R. N., will sail on the 7th April. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

30th March 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. Addis and Campbell, C. E. No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order. Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co. 13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED). NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.
"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority of consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port. C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, at 3 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—VEGETABLE BAZAAR AT VERAUR ON SATURDAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of persons desirous of attending the above VEGETABLE & FRUIT MARKET, the DOWN THROUGH TRAIN leaving Bombay at 6-0 A. M., will CALL AT VERAUR STATION on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, and on every following SATURDAY until further notice.

By Order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street at 4 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. BALFOUR, Artist and Photographer, begs to announce that he has opened Rooms at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, where he will be prepared on THURSDAY next 12th instant, to execute every style of Photograph, daily. Cartes de Visite, Cabinet Portraits, large Groups, &c., plain, in Indian Ink, Oil, or Water Colours to the highest finish; also Views, Monuments, Tombs, Statues, and all other works of Art carefully reproduced with a decided finish and without distortion. Hours from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors resolved, on 3rd instant, to make a SECOND CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per Share on the new Capital of the Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before 1st May next.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

CAUTION.—LOST, a set of three BILLS of LADING marked J. S. C. / M M 205 Bales Cotton, shipped per *Mathilda Atheling* for Havre. Any one having found them is requested to return them to the owners, Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co., No. 12 Rampart Row, by whom a liberal reward will be given.

Any party negotiating or detaining them after this notice will do so on his or their own risk and responsibility.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) will be held at the Company's premises, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint Liquidators in the room of Dr. J. W. REYNALDS and Mr E. FREEBORN, resigned, and to fix the amount of their remuneration.
2. To authorize the Directors or Liquidators to return the 2nd Call to such Shareholders as have paid the same.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN REYNALDS, Chairman.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

BISHOPSDOWN HOTEL, Ootacamund under European Management.—The above well known, commodious and delightfully situated House is admirably adapted for the accommodation of Families, being replete with every convenience, has extensive and well laid out grounds, and is most retired.

For Invalids and others visiting the Hills during the hot season, Bishopsdown will be found the most desirable Hotel residence in Ootacamund.

Terms may be had on application to the Proprietor.

Ootacamund, 1st March 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To elect two or more Directors in place of those who have sent in their resignation.
2nd. To appoint Auditors for the next year.
3rd. In the event of no Directors being appointed, to reconsider the proposition of voluntarily winding up the Bank.
4th. If the proposition to wind up be carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

N. B.—Any Shareholder wishing to see the list of Shareholders qualified to become Directors can do so on application at the Offices of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

East India Bank, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.

1 Rack Bench.
1 Deal Frame.
1 Small Circular Saw.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 General Joiner.
1 Morticeing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in future the qualification for a Director shall be two Shares instead of three."

EWART, LATHAM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Victoria and Albert Museum, who have not yet paid their SUBSCRIPTIONS, are requested to pay the same into the Oriental Bank Corporation at their earliest convenience.

A. H. LOUIS,
Honorary Joint Secretary.

Town Hall, 4th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,
J. F. SMITH,
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MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
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and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

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The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.

The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Offices of the Auctioneers, by order of the Liquidators, on MONDAY the 16th day of April 1866, at noon, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, all those desirable COFFEE ESTATES, situated at Wynaad, Malabar, lately belonging to the firm of LECKIE & Co., in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

To view the property apply to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Calicut, and for further information and particulars and condition of Sale, apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

Dated 15th March 1866.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately after the sale of the COFFEE ESTATES, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), and in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT.—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stable, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c. all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suited for storerooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47½ feet by 16½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

And also, will be included in the sale of this lot, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

LOT 2.—"CULLOOR" COTTAGE.—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first-rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

LOT 3.—KURRACHEE ESTATE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

To view the property at Calicut apply to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., on the Estates, and to view that at Kurrachee, to Messrs. THOMAS LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee; and for further information and particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY, & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

TO MERCHANTS, &c. &c.—Fine GOLD JEWELLERY will be received for SALE ON COMMISSION by Messrs. ROSSELET & Co., in their new and spacious premises, Medow Street.

MOFUSSIL PRESS GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Offices of the undersigned, Marine Street, on MONDAY the 16th April 1866, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Auditors.

6th April 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 6th to WEDNESDAY the 25th April 1866, in accordance with Clause XIV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The undersigned having been duly appointed Liquidators of the above Corporation at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th ultimo, hereby give Notice to all Debtors of the above Corporation to pay forthwith their several Debts, and to all Creditors to furnish them forthwith with a statement of their respective Claims.

RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA, }
TEMOOLJI PESTONJI, } Liquidators.
RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR, }

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 4th April 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the original
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, 9TH APRIL.
NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!
First time in Bombay of the new Comic Interlude
LUCINDA SNOW,
OR
THE RIVAL DARKIES,
In which the inimitable DAVE CARSON will have the extreme pleasure of introducing
☞ HER.
NEW SONGS, SOLOS, &c.
DAVE CARSON, in the new local Song,
THE COMPETITION WALLAH.
TICK! TICK!! TICK!!!
and
JEREMIAH GUBBINS
In the Operatic Burlesque of
THE SHARE MARKET.
Second time of the
XYLOPHONES,
by PIERCE, PALIN and BROWER.
MONS. ESPENOZA AS LUCINDA SNOW.

The following attractive Programme will be offered:

PART FIRST.

Overture	SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Chorus—Gaily, Gaily, we Sing	SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Bonny Eloise.	H. C. CAMPBELL.
Tick! Tick!! Tick!!!	DAVE CARSON.
Poor Uncle Tom	T. P. BROWER.
Bones' Courtship	DAVE CARSON.
Tell me is my Father Coming	J. O. PIERCE.

Finale to Part First,
THE DAK GHAREE,
DAVE CARSON.

PART SECOND.

Characteristic Dance—Ching Chong ... } MONS. ESPENOZA.

After which DAVE CARSON will appear in a new Local Song, with Dance, entitled
THE COMPETITION WALLAH,
Solo: Scotch Airs with Variation ...L. F. PALIN.
BALLAD—HAPPY BE THY DREAMS,

By particular desire, and for the last time, Messrs. Pierce, Palin, and Brower will play this Novel and Amusing Trio on the
XYLOPHONES.

Part second to conclude with the new Comic Sketch of
LUCINDA SNOW,
OR
THE RIVAL DARKIES.

Lucinda Snow	MONS. ESPENOZA.
Julius in love with "Her"	DAVE CARSON.
Napoleon Constantine Washington, his (rival)	T. P. BROWER.

The Sketch to conclude with the Song and Chorus,
DO NOT GO AWAY MY LADY LOVE,
MONS. ESPENOZA & S. F. MINSTRELS.
INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.
To conclude with the Operatic Burlesque of
THE SHARE MARKET.

MR. JEREMIAH GUBBINS, the unfortunate Shareholder. With Songs: —"The unfortunate Man"—"Old Bom Bay"—"Quel Suon Quelle Price" —Burlesque Scene from "Trovatore," &c.	DAVE CARSON.
CHARLEY LARKINS, the fortunate Shareholder. With Songs:—"When first I landed in Bombay"—"The Fortunate Man"—"Reclaim the Land," &c., &c.	J. O. PIERCE.
BILL STAMP, a Share Broker. With Song, "I'm a Jolly Old Broker."	T. P. BROWER.
FRANCIS FERDINAND DE'CODOSA, a deranged Butler from Goa	H. C. CAMPBELL.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 6
Stalls	„ 4
Upper Circle.	„ 3
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at a quarter to 9.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.
THE SHARE MARKET
TO-NIGHT!
THE
COMPETITION WALLAH,
BY
DAVE CARSON,
TON-IGHT,
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
LAST TIME
OF THE
XILOPHONES,
TO-NIGHT!

NOTICES.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse.* These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—
PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—From the 1st of April, Messrs. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co. will remove from No. 2, Forbes Street, to No. 7, Church Gate Street, Ground Floor. Constituents both in Town and Up-country, will please observe the change of premises where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1866. 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.* It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office. —*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, a good CLERK, who understands Book-keeping by single entry. Salary according to qualification. Apply by letter to Messrs. FREEMAN and AVRON, Frere Lands, Chinchpoogly. Contractor's Office, Frere Lands, 6th April 1866.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a FORWARDING CLERK for No. 18 Contract G. I. P. R. at Sholapore. Salary Rs. 80 to 100, according to qualifications.

Also, a STORES CLERK. Salary Rs. 40 to 50. Application to be made by letter only to Messrs. ADAMSON and CLOWSER, Sholapore.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large two storied HOUSE, COMPOUND, with GARDEN, fit for a large Family, situated near Sir Jamsetjee's Hospital, Byculla. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, CHAMBERS, fit for Barristers, in Apollo Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (for 6 months, from 15th instant), an upper storied, airy, comfortable and well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, beautifully situated, facing the sea. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, 6 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 100, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH. Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the "HILL SIDE," now in occupation of E. HEYCOCK, Esquire. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E. Meherjee & Co, No. 2, Forbes Street.

SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May 1866, the premises called "Clare Hall" at Byculla, a property applied for "Vukhuf" (charitable) purposes, now in the occupation of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, the Proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel. For particulars apply to H. H. AGA KHAN'S KARBAREES.

Mazagon, Love Lane, 1st February 1866.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best description of FIREWOOD, imported from Carwar, and reasonably priced. Apply to MOOLJEE DHURUMSEE, Dulall, Carnac Bunder.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT. No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ON SALE, 562 squares very fine first class TEAK TIMBER, measuring 437 Tons, and 200 Squares TEAK, measuring 251 Tons—just landed *ex-Borodiur*, from Moulmein. Apply to STENHOUSE & Co.

2, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1866.

ON and after MONDAY, the 9th instant, ICE will be sold from the Old British Hotel, British Hotel Lane, opposite to Messrs. Lindlay and Warren's, Photographers.

The Ice House will be closed from that date.

BENJ. F. FEILD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

HORSES.—FOR SALE, four out of the following lot of HORSES, (the property of a Gentleman no longer requiring so many) will be sold a bargain:—

No. 1.—Bay Arab, seven years old, a good riding and harness Horse.
No. 2.—Ditto Ditto—very showy Horse, and up to any weight and a splendid Fencer.
No. 3.—Brown Australian,—a very promising Horse, 5 years old.
No. 4.—Brown Arab, aged, has been ridden by a Lady and goes in Harness.
No. 5.—Powerful Bay Mare,—a capital harness Horse.

The above Horses can be seen at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Baboola Tank Road, on giving two hours' notice.

FOR SALE, two BUNGALOWS on Mahableshwur Hill, Nos. 70 and 82, with Furniture, Glassware, &c. complete. Particulars regarding the same can be learned at Mahableshwur from Memon ABBA ARAB.

POONA—Nos. 28 and 34 in Neutral, and No. 1 in the Petty Staff Lines; two at Sudder Bazaar, Nos. 2045 and No. 676 respectively. Particulars regarding the same can be learned at ESMAEL SAWOO, in Poona.

In Bombay and Poona, ESMAEL SAWOO will furnish information.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good inquiry this day for United Victorias, which advanced from 1,800 to 1,875 per share; Back-bays close at 3,000 premium, nominal; Elphinstones 65 premium; New Do. 145 premium; Mazagons 950; Freres 425; Bombay Bank Shares 45 premium; Commercials 2 premium; Old Financials 8 discount; Credit Mobilier par; Royal Bank 50 discount. Market quiet.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7.

Bond, Lieutenant Colonel F. W., 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.
Adams, Captain T. E., 45th Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Holberton, Captain T. N., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Furlong, Surgeon J. S., 3rd Dragoons, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Watt, Cornet W., King's Dragoon Guards, en route, from Madras.
Burton, Lieutenant Colonel E. F., 4th M. N. I., on leave, from Secunderabad.
Blenkinsop, Lieutenant W., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, from Ahmednuggur.
Basevi, Captain C. E., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Horner, Major W. K., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Wood, Assistant Surgeon, 45th Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.
Humfrey, Staff Surgeon, General Depot Poona, to rejoin, to Poona.
McGown, Lieutenant 36th Regiment, M. N. I., on leave, to Madras.
Burton, Lieutenant Colonel E F., 4th Regiment, M. N. I., to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Bond, Lieutenant Colonel F. W., 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, to Bandora.
Pelly, Lieutenant Colonel L., Staff, on duty, to Persia.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, March* 31.)

Mr. Wilmot Lane, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation.

Lieutenant H. L. Smith, R. A., is appointed a Probationary Assistant in the Revenue Survey Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Lord William Hay, to resign the Civil Service from the date of the expiration of his leave of absence.

Mr. G. A. Pepper, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

Major A. M. Mackenzie, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and Political Superintendent of Hilly Tracts, Meywar, is granted leave of absence for one month, from the 1st April next, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Major F. L. Mackeson, 2nd in Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Meywar, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Corps and Political Superintendent of Hilly Tracts, during the absence on leave of Major Mackenzie.

Major J. F. MacAndrew, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Roy Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh from the 19th instant.

Mr. H. S. Boys, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer at Durriabad.

Mr. A. H. Harington, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, vice Mr. H. J. Sparks, with effect from the 20th instant.

Captain C. W. Street, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, vice Captain C. P. Hildebrand.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain (Brevet Major) F. W. Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 6th Cavalry, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain Henry St. George Tucker, of the late 29th Regiment Native Infantry, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Major John Perkins, of the Bengl Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Sultanpore, Oudh, for 20 months.

Lieutenant Hugh Wilson Williams, of the late 64th Regiment Native Infantry, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant Harvey Woodhouse, of the late 62nd Regiment Native Infantry, Quarter Master, 42nd (Assam) Regiment Light Infantry, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Apothecary George Hart, of the Subordinate Medical Department, for 18 months.

Surgeon Marcus William Mott, of the Medical Department, civil, Bhurtpore, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant Colonel C. V. Bowie, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Agent for Gun Carriages during the absence on leave, of Major M. E. Currie.

Major W. Briggs, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on medical certificate, for six months from the 3rd April 1866.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 49th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) George Allgood, C. B., (Staff Corps), to be Captain.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Major John Joseph Laurie, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain George Holland, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Major.

Major Edward Long Grant, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain George Beresford Brydges Holmes, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Major.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Herbert Johnston Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Moozuffergurh, Punjab, for 6 months, embarking at Bombay.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, as laid down in Government General Order, No. 338 of the 15th April 1864, will again have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel B. E. Bacon, Officiating Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to Government in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Major A. B. Johnson, Officiating First Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.			
7	Tilly (s)	Main	Cochin, March 31.
	Royal Edward	Shaw	Melbourne, Jan. 15.
8	Nada (s)	Thompson	Suez, March 20.
	Keerata Roodreen	Nacoda	Cochin, March 13.
	Miletus	Dance	Aleppey, Mar. 23.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL.			
7	Highland Mary	Perry	Rangoon.
	City of Dunedin	Phillips	Kurrachee.
	Robert Seddon	Pennington	Liverpool.
	H. M.'s Pantaloon (s)	Purvis	Persian Gulf.
	H. M.'s Coromandel (s)	Carew	Persian Gulf.
	Kosna (s)	Boldwin	Aden and Suez.
8	Tilly (s)	Main	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Tilly*.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, and child, Colonel Burton, Miss Wilkins, A. Vinay, Esq., Mr. Purshotum Shett, W. Watt, Esq., C. Pritchard, Esq.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
Ship *Houghton*, G. B. Buckminster, bound to Moulmein.
Ship *Bella Marin*, G. Irvine, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
[illegible], for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
S. S. *Catherine Apcar*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Elizabeth Fry*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Maha Lukshami*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Baroda*, for Aden and Suez.

FREIGHTS

THE month of April is generally one of the busiest during our shipping season. It is the period when new Cotton comes to market in larger quantities than at any other time during the whole year, great activity prevails in our Freight market, and every exertion is made to ship the Cotton away, before the setting in of the rains, but if we are to judge by the enquiry for tonnage that has prevailed during the past week, there seems every prospect of the reverse being the case this year. The demand has been of the most retail character, and we can only compare it with the dullest week of the S. W. monsoon, when the rains put an almost entire stoppage to shipping operations. The adverse telegrams from Liverpool about Cotton which have came to hand, and the operations of speculators to maintain the price of Cotton, pending the settlement of time-bargains, have no doubt contributed in a great degree to the prevailing stagnation. Stocks of Cotton are rapidly accumulating, and if it is to be shipped away before the rains and not stored, the demand for receiving ships will shortly be on such an extended scale that an advance in rates seems inevitable, as the supply of vessels ready to receive cargo, is on a much more limited scale than has been the case for many past seasons.

For *Liverpool* rates, for *Going ships* are fully 5s. per ton lower, and for *Commencing ships* it has been almost impossible to obtain cargo even at £2-0-0 per ton. Several second class ships have accepted £-1-0-0 per ton for full cargoes all next month for shipment. The iron ship *Maha Luckshami* 1,194 tons, secured part cargo at £2-2-6 and the Bombay Shipping Company's composite ship *Mofussilite*, 1,005 tons, at £2-5-0. An active enquiry has existed for tonnage for Seeds, and several engagements have been made at £1-0-0 per ton.

For *London*.—We have nothing to say except that there is nothing doing.

For *Havre*.—The vessels on the berth have great difficulty in obtaining cargo to fill up. In the country trade also there is nothing doing.

The following are current quotations, which in almost every instance are quite nominal.

Current rates are as follows:—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£2 0 0 to £2 7 6 per ton.	
	Seeds	£0 17 6 to £1 0 0 do.	
London	Cotton	£2 5 0	Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 7 6	
	Cases	£1 5 0	
Havre	Cotton	£3 0 0	
Clyde	Cotton	£2 17 0 to £3 0 0	
Hull	Nothing doing.		
China			

—*Bombay Saturday Review, April* 7.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—March 30th, ship *Crusader*, from Peypor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. ANSELL'S Offices are REMOVED to 8, Bell Lane, Meadow Street.
7th April 1866.

COALS.—The Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited) is now prepared to enter into Contracts for the landing and stacking of COALS, on any of the Bunders, at Rs. 2 per Ton. Apply at the Company's Offices, Graham's Buildings, Fort.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice MR. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.
Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE, several sets of APPARATUS by one of the best makers. Also PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS. Apply to G. ENGEL.
9th April 1866.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—A small quantity of very superior FLOUR at moderate rates. Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Old Police Office, Forbes Street.
Bombay 7th April 1866.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, with Notes of the Cases upon it, decided in the late Sudder Court and in the present High Courts of Judicature in the three Presidencies; together with various Acts and Orders extending and adapting it to different Provinces: with an Appendix, containing the Act of Parliament and Letters Patent constituting the High Court at Calcutta, and the Indian Acts modifying the Code as applicable to the procedure of that Court, and a collection of Rules and Orders. By L. BROUGHTON, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister and Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta. Rupees 8.
Published by GEO. WYMAN & Co., 1 a, Hare Street.

NOTICE.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited), held at the Company's Office, on the 6th instant, the Resolutions relative to the winding up of the Company voluntarily were confirmed.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
9th March 1866.

With reference to the above a first Dividend of Rs. 28 per Share will be paid on production of the Allotment Letters at the Company's Office, Rampart Row, on or after the 18th instant.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M. on THURSDAY the 12th instant, from parties willing to undertake the erection of wooden railing with Iron Bars on the sides of the Rotten Row proposed to be constructed on the Esplanade.

The Plan and Specification of the above can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, and other particulars learnt, on application during the Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.
KAHANDASS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholdrs in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 1st May 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 29th March 1866—

1st. That Messrs. Macculloch, John & Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., who have dissolved Partnership.

2. That H. B. Macculloch, Esquire, be appointed a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq., resigned.

Also for the purpose of electing two Directors.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
ધી બાંબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 9 Church Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 18th April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the despatch of the following business:—

1st.—To submit the accounts of the Association for the half year ending 31st December, 1865, with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend for the above period.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4th.—To elect two Auditors for the year 1866, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 6th April 1866. Secretary.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 10TH APRIL, 1866,
Second appearance of the Celebrated Electro-Biologist,
PROFESSOR BUSHELL,
IN HIS
GRAND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. McCOLLUM has the honour to announce that PROFESSOR BUSHELL will appear as above.

The Evening's Amusement will commence with the Bombardment of an Imaginary Fleet surrounding a small Fort mounting a number of Guns, suspended from the centre of the Hall;

NOVEL & BRILLIANT SURPRISE.

A HANDSOME
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE
Will be introduced,
Also a beautiful
FRICTIONAL ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT
Mounting eighteen square feet of Glass.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL will perform the astonishing Feat of
LIGHTING GAS WITH HIS FINGER.

BRILLIANT CHEMICAL EFFECTS.

IMITATION FIERY RAIN.
BURNING OF MAGNESIUM WIRE:
Its dazzling brilliancy equals the rays of the Sun.
After which a Grand Exposé of
SPIRIT-RAPPING.

Audible sounds and intelligent answers will be elicited from a small Table and ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE illustrative of the fallacy of consulting old Tables and other inanimate substances.

A HANDSOME GLASS BELL
AND THE
MYSTERIOUS TIME-PIECE
Will accompany the "Spiritual Manifestation."

INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES DURING THE REMOVAL OF THE ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

To conclude with Marvellous and laughable experiments in
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

The singular characteristic features of this Extraordinary Science will be demonstrated upon Volunteers from the Audience, when PROFESSOR BUSHELL will be prepared to experiment upon any Gentleman who may be disposed to submit to his mysterious influence. Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding Science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause, for the entertainment not only puzzles and bewilders ordinary audiences, but strikes philosophers with admiration and astonishment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 6	Gallery	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 4	Pit	„ 1

☞ Tickets may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine.

☞ Carriages may be [illegible] T. McCOLLUM, Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 15th April at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

AMATEUR CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th April 1866. By particular desire, the Bombay Cathedral Choir, assisted by other Amateurs, will give a SECOND CONCERT (in aid of the Organ Fund) on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th April, in the Town Hall.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or the Members of the Cathedral Choir.

Reserved Seats, ...	Rs. 5 each.
Unreserved...	„ 3 „

Doors open at 8-15 P. M., Concert to commence at 8-45

No. 2021 OF 1865-66.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—SENATE.—A MEETING of the Senate (adjourned from the 5th) will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY the 10th April 1866, at 4½ P. M.
By Order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., University Registrar.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 26	KURRACHEE	April 3
AGRA	April 3	LAHORE	Mar. 31
ALLAHABAD	April 2	LONDON	Mar. 19
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	April 3
BANGALORE	Mar. 31	MALTA	Mar. 8
CALCUTTA	April 2	MEERUT	April 3
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 29
CEYLON	Mar. 29	OUDH	Mar. 31
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	Mar. 22
DELHI	April 3	PUNJAUB	Mar. 31
FRANCE	Mar. 4	SUEZ	Mar. 20
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1866.

WHAT is an anomalous situation? It is a position of which the idea is impossible, or has not come to be yet formed, or which has passed away. Some situations are, therefore, intrinsically anomalous. They are attempted violations of natural relations, are practical absurdities which cannot be too soon abolished. They never were, nor never will be, anything but starving, disgusting repugnancies to order and all loveliness. No labour is wasted in taking any and every opportunity of calling attention to their claims for immediate removal.

But all which is anomalous does not come under this particular category. Some positions are anomalous only because no conception has been formed of their idea, or because the situation is changing, or has changed, or our conception of it has changed. To use an illustration, which is almost a play upon words,—the solar system became an anomaly in conception when men becoming unable to believe in the Ptolemaic idea of it, had no better idea of their own to serve as a substitute. The crown in the English constitution, the House of Lords, are or have been each anomalies of this sort. In these cases the thing itself is subject to a change which men's conceptions have not always followed with a sufficient degree of rapidity. Similar anomalies are of the most frequent occurrence possible in the class of *institutions*, religious, political and social. The phenomenon is familiar of men who are quite ready to die for a thing, of the nature or utility of which they never even attempt to form a conception. Such men are, of course, at a disadvantage in controversy. The Merciful and Judicious Providence, however, which tempers the blast to the lamb of sentiment, thickens the skin to the lamb of fact. The lambs we are thinking of care little enough for the word anomaly, and present an edifying solidity to winds of doctrine.

But of all the *verbal*, not *essential*, anomalies in favour of which we have made our distinction that anomaly which we might have best selected as the class representative is that "shovel-hatted simulacrum," the English bishop, or his meagre shadow, the colonial bishop. We know of no theory that accounts for his existence. But on the other hand, the logic of fact has taken ample care of him. We need not be surprised to refer exclusively to the loaves and fishes. No human institution has seen abler defenders, if also, fiercer assailants, than the Anglican episcopate. And the fire of discussion has established nothing so well as that the anomaly is superficial, and that bishops are really wanted. The anomaly, nevertheless, is undeniable, and nowhere more so than in India. Priest, layman, and prelate are here alike birds of passage. So far as the clergy are concerned, an Anglo-Indian bishop is merely an Inspector-General of Government Chaplains, and exists only to save work to the Military Secretary. The lay portion of his flock is renewed every five years, and look upon their bishop much as stray cattle regard the poundkeeper. It is not strictly settled that great activity in converting the heathen, would not, in one so entirely a Government servant, and in so high a place, be a violation of Government neutrality in matters of religion. Yet it is by activity in this direction alone that an Indian bishop can hope to reduce the apparent anomalies of his position. As for his clergy, he can do small good or harm to any of them, except by his power of appointing this or that man to this or that place. To be sure, India contains such very hot places, that many consider this episcopal prerogative to be, in itself, even superior to the greater excommunication, and to be only surpassed by the privileges of the Spanish church when the fires of the Inquisition were always alight. But in practice its exercise is sadly interfered with by the secular rigidity of the Pay and Pension Rules of the Ecclesiastical Department as administered by a Colonel of Cavalry. What is the use of sending an heretic chaplain from Dharwar to Sind if by the rules of the service, he can forthwith take furlough for three years to edit a morning paper under your nose? or he goes to England. Well, there he can be muzzled. English bishops have power and will to prevent any one's preaching in their dioceses whom an Indian bishop will pronounce to be unfit to preach anywhere. Anywhere, however, *except* in that Indian bishop's own diocese, the moment the Government chaplains returns to the scene of his duties, the bishop must find a place for him, wherein to outrage orthodoxical proprieties, unless the Military Secretary happens to be of the same opinion with himself in the doctrinal or practical matters involved. No doubt this state of things is very irritating to the haters of anomaly. To those who are inflamed, with the mad desire of taking the English church down from its high place as a national church, and of endowing it with the delusive independence of isolation, it is more than irritating. Possibly there is no one who will not see room for amendment. But candid lookers on will probably agree in saying that whatever the faults of the situation may be it is gross injustice to visit them upon the heads of those who chance to occupy it. Gross injustice, we say, to the individuals abused, and gross injustice to the interests and position of Christianity in this country. To such injustice however, portions of the Bombay press have long been lent in the case of Bishop Harding. Some times the injustice, it cannot be doubted, has been committed from respectable motives. A particular tact in action is required not to make too manifest the anomalous conditions under which an Indian bishop is compelled to work. It may well be that the present Bishop of Bombay is deficient in this sort of tact,—the possession of which would, however, argue no real usefulness or virtue. Yet still the want of it may naturally lead theorizing minds to contrast too pedantically the bishops of Indian services with bishops in other countries and ages. The personal injustice, and the general harm to Christian interests in India they are thus led into, may thus be pardonable faults, though faults none the less for that. But the hostility manifested against Bishop Harding is not all of this character. No one in a position like his, and in India, can be free from the enmity which springs from the disappointed expectations, and the necessary or unnecessary interferences with private interests, which high office here always makes its holder responsible for. In the case of the Bishop of Bombay this sort of enmity is intensified by what may be called the *odium upholsterium*. People who, we believe, call themselves high churchmen, but who, for all ecclesiastical intents and purposes, are simply amateur upholsterers, of particularly tawdry and paltry tastes and tendencies, have been crossed by him in their gewgaw loves and follies. They have been compelled to amuse themselves *without* hurting the feelings of those others whom no one will call less sensible, or less Christian. The sort of revenge which satisfies them, some of our contemporaries have not been slow to afford them. They have their reward. However careless a Christian gentleman may be of personal attacks insinuated under a disavowal of personality, he cannot be indifferent to language which impairs his usefulness as a spiritual overseer and pastor to other Christians, and as a principal representative of Christianity to eleven millions of heathen.

We, for our part, have had, and shall have, no doubt, occasion for finding definite fault with Bishop Harding for definite acts done in his public character. But we are particular in disclaiming participation in the newly revived crusade against him. We hold it as one of the worst vices in the Indian press, this of fastening on one man, and of attaching to an expression of opinion on one of his acts a comprehensive vituperation of his character and conduct as considered in every one of his relations, public or domestic. As a favourite exercise of personal malignity, the public ought to put it down for their own sake. But in this instance higher interests are involved. A short time ago, some writing more or less smart appeared in the London press on the too protracted retirement of the Queen. It was immediately laid hold of in the Indian native press as an evidence of disloyalty in England, and the inference was drawn that in India disloyalty could not be treated as a great or surprising crime. This example may enable us to judge of the inferences respecting Christianity that justify themselves to the native mind, when so little respect is paid by Christians in their midst, to one of the chief titles of the Christian hierarchy.

SINCE the introduction of the new Municipal Act, the quarterly meetings of the Bench of Justices have begun to assume a character of public interest, both from the important subjects that have been brought forward for consideration and the general ability that has been evinced in the discussions. A fair admixture of our old and new Justices are the leaders of the debates, and we are glad to find a sufficiency of independence of opinion manifested on the chief subjects of municipal interest. Under the old *regime*, where the Justices merely met to lend their countenance to the measures proposed by Government, and where the proposed measures were sure to be carried whether the Justices approved or disapproved, it was not difficult to perceive that where there was neither responsibility nor power, there would be lukewarmness or, perhaps, indifference; and beyond the landlords who might be affected by taxation, there was no general interest exhibited in municipal affairs. Happily this state of matters has been changed, and municipal government in the hands of the Justices bids fair to place the city in order, and fill it with much needed and useful reforms.

The Commissioner and the Chairman of the Justices form the pillars of the new administration. The former officer, in his endeavours to establish reform, seems anxious to place more irons in the fire than he can well look after. The subject of the proposed Town Duties is an example. If the loan that was to have been secured upon these duties had supplied the funds for the Drainage Works, the Over-Bridges, and the Vehar Water improvements, the Commissioner could not have expended the funds in three years. The postponement of the consideration of the subject of the municipal loan for three months, is a wise measure. It is impossible to do everything at once, and it is indefensible to attempt everything during the first year of a new municipal government, especially when the state of the municipal fund is not known. The Commissioner would be doing better service to the community, by looking more closely after the work that is already in hand during this first year of trial,—we do not allude to scavenging, so much as to the collection of taxes and setting the whole machinery of the new affairs in order.

Turning to the particular subjects that came before the Justices on Wednesday last, we find the "Over-Bridges" question occupying a prominent place. Mr. Crawford found no reason to regret the delay that had occurred in disposing of the question, because it had "caused certain modifications to be adopted in the original proposition, which would more or less tend to reduce the expense of the whole works." These modifications consist in lowering the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, as they pass in front of the bunders, to a depth that will admit of drainage along their course. The Bridges will therefore be little or no hindrance to the cart-traffic, and a less quantity of land will be sufficient. The sunk line with Over-Bridges, as now proposed, is chiefly due to Mr. Rushton, and is doubtless a great improvement on the original proposition. But between these two proposals for overcoming the traffic obstruction, there was a plan put forth by Mr. Ormiston of bringing in the railway on a high level. This plan appears to have been at once rejected by the Sub-Committee, as we do not so much as find it mentioned in their report.

Mr. Grant considered that as Government had placed the public in the awkward situation with regard to the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, that it was as little as they could do to give the land on the town side for the over-bridges, and the justice of this will be evident, if it is remembered, that were the G. I. P. Railway Company now bringing their lines into the city, the Justices would by no means permit them to occupy the ground in front of the bunders on which the rails are now placed. The plan of a sunk line with over-bridges has been approved of by the Justices, but before Government can be appealed to on the subject of the apportionment of the expenses to be borne by the interested parties, the required land must be valued and estimates prepared, and as these cannot be completed for a month, the question has been postponed.

There were many speakers on the Town Duties question, but we were not prepared to hear so great a diversity of opinion expressed amongst the Justices, as exhibited in the report of the speeches of Wednesday. Mr. Currie thought Town Duties savoured more of protection than of free-trade. Mr. Heycock was as felicitous as emphatic in denouncing the tax. "He would not have believed that at the present day nine gentlemen could be found who would prefer such a list of taxes." And he added, "it was putting their hand in other people's pockets to pay the debts of Bombay. It was scandalous; it was infamous." This, it must be confessed, was sensational enough for a meeting of the Justices of Bombay, and it may have a good effect in the members of future sub-committees. The Commissioner said "they had heard several times over most of the objections which had been urged against the Town Duties," and he at least (as a member of the Committee that drew up the report) would be very glad to hear no more objections. He wanted "a new tariff" which would enable him to raise a heavy loan. It was not right to tax the labouring population, he thought, because they came to Bombay at the peril of their lives, and received neither food nor decent lodging. But the labouring population are able to secure a little sugar and ghee, if these articles are not too heavily taxed, and Mr. Crawford was one of the members of the committee that proposed the tax. The Commissioner admitted that the levy of Town Duties "was a semi-barbarous way of taxing people, but we were in a semi-barbarous country, and the answer to the argument was that it was necessary to supply a great want of about eight lacs of rupees." We are not at present aware whether any known political economist has written upon semi-barbarous taxes; and explained the necessity for levying a Town Duty upon piece goods, as a punishment for being in a condition of semi-barbarism. However that may be, we cannot withhold our admiration of the Commissioner's "answer to the argument,"—he says "it" (the tax) "was necessary to supply a great want of about eight lacs of rupees." On this theory the semi-barbarous argument is profound and can be made to adapt itself to any other necessity. The concluding portion of the Commissioner's first speech on the Town Duties was characteristic. Taking for granted that the Bench would adopt the report, Mr. Crawford remarked, that while the measure was being matured the objections of any person, or body of objectors, could be considered." We are not informed whether the objectors were to consider their own objections, nor were we told how the Bench, who held the deciding power, were to hear of those objections. The Commissioner was unmindful that the objectors would be found amongst the Justices themselves, and that all objections should be revealed at open meetings of the Bench.

Mr. Grant was of opinion that eighty lacs of rupees were not necessary at present, and we have already said that the Commissioner could find no immediate profitable employment for this large sum, and indeed, in his second speech at the meeting, he declared "it would only be necessary to call up twenty lacs for the present." Mr. Grant considered that while the Justices "were in the dark as to their resources, it would be precipitate for the Bench to take the step suggested by the report;" and this was the view we advanced in our article of Thursday last, when considering the report of the committee on the proposed Town Duties.

Mr. Coke remarked, that the chief burden of municipal taxation fell upon the owners of house property, and he thought "the merchants who came there (to Bombay) to amass colossal fortunes in a few years," and "who now paid little or no taxation," would be made to contribute more fairly by means of Town Duties. Owners of houses in Bombay enjoy the sympathy of Mr. Coke in a remarkable degree—we say remarkable, because the general impression prevails that Bombay landlords have had the game quite in their own hands during the last few years, and that so far from municipal taxes proving a burden to them, increased assessment has always been to them a wonderful source of profit. The landlords have fought the tenants of Bombay with two strings to their bow—with one they have availed themselves of the deficiency of house accommodation, to add one hundred per cent. on former rents; and with the other, they have used increased assessment as a means for "laying on" an additional cent. per cent. and in many cases this has not sufficed. The only cases in Bombay in which present rents do not represent a fair percentage on the true value of house property, are where houses have been purchased during speculation. There are properties in Bombay at present, the annual rentals of which far exceed the value of the structures themselves. Mr. Coke separates the landlords from the cotton dealers and others, forgetting that the wealthiest landlords are either cotton or opium dealers, or what is worse, speculators. If it be true that the Bombay landlords can defeat any attempt at an increased House Tax, by a strong muster of themselves and their auxiliaries, and that they will only contribute what they please, Mr. Coke might direct his sympathy the other way. We do not, however, think that in considering the proposed Town Duties, it is necessary to do more than regard the justice and policy of the measure, without any reference to the landlord interest.

Mr. Taylor thought the Justices should wait until the end of the official year to hear how the funds, already sanctioned, had been spent, and that they should consider the probable effects of a tax that would hamper trade. He considered the house owners of Bombay were not a public-spirited body (semi-barbarous as the Commissioner would say), and that the House Tax should be raised to the full measure of ten per cent. The two chief extraordinary works proposed by the Commissioner,—drainage, and additional water-works,—concern the landlords of Bombay much more than the purely commercial men, and in this view, Mr. Taylor's argument of an increased House Tax has much to commend it.

The Commissioner replied to Mr. Taylor and spoke of the deficiency of the Licence Tax, which he said would not realize anything near the amount that was expected of it. He urged the Bench to pass the Town Duties at once while the present Government were willing to sanction improvements, and not incur the risk of trusting to a future Government that might be less favourable to the imposition of the Town Duty.

The Chairman in the happiest manner informed the Justices that "the combined vested interests of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, would be too strong for them to contend against, and that, however willing the Government here might be to aid the Justices, the proposal would be vetoed at Calcutta under instructions from Westminster." The history of Bombay has not yet chronicled on its pages what the Commissioner thought of this explanation.

The contemplated extraordinary improvements of 1866, are thus shelved for a season, and we doubt not that it has been wisely resolved. Neither our municipal financial position, nor our municipal machinery, are as yet fitted for engaging in the works proposed. With clearer light and greater experience, the end of the first municipal year will surely enable the Justices to see their way more clearly, and what may be then resolved, will in all probability be less dangerous and more advantageous to the public interests.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ahmedabad on the 6th April, says:—

"Sir Robert Napier arrived here on Sunday the 25th of March and left for Baroda on the 5th April. He inspected everything and everybody. The weather was delightful during his stay, and enabled him to visit every place. He inspected all the regiments, schools, hospitals, and barracks, finishing up with a dance for the children of the batteries stationed here. The weather has suddenly become warm, and tatties and punkahs are being prepared. Our General and his Assistant Adjutant General start for Deesa tonight: our Staff Surgeon has gone to Bombay, and our Deputy Inspector General leaves tomorrow: Col. Anderson has likewise gone to Nusserabad, Major Williams, our Cantonment Magistrate, is going home."

RELEASE OF THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

BY the arrival of the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Nada*, yesterday morning, we have received the welcome intelligence of the release of the Abyssinian captives by King Theodorus.

H. M.'s steamer *Victoria*, Captain Carpendale, arrived from Massowah at Aden on the 28th of March, by which information was received that King Theodorus had received Mr. Rassam and suite with great honour. His Majesty gave a grand fete and dinner, and also made Mr. Rassam a present in money and jewellery valued at 5,000 dollars.

The King has ordered Consul Cameron and all the other British prisoners to be released, and according to the then existing arrangements they were to leave their place of confinement at the latter end of March, and were expected to arrive at Mussowah about the middle of the present month, at which time the steamer *Victoria* would return for the purpose of being in readiness to receive them.

THE JUBA EXPLORING EXPEDITION AND MURDER OF BARON VON DERDECKEN.

GOVERNMENT on Saturday last placed at the disposal of the press the annexed:—

The following substance of communications, received by the Bombay Government from the Acting Political Agent at Zanzibar, will throw some light on the murder of Baron Von Derdecken and some of his associates in the expedition to the Juba River on the east coast of Africa.

The letters state that the Baron has been killed and the expedition has come to a close. Captain Von Schickh has gone back to Europe with the artilleryman Deppe, the cook Thelst, the hunter Bremner, and the joiner Broachwaun. The other Europeans are dead. Of the negroes twelve have returned to Zanzibar and a few more are likely to return. Some have been killed, some become captives to the Somalees, and some have died of cholera. It was ascertained from the negroes that came back on the 20th of September last, that the Baron went to Berdera in his boat accompanied by Dr. Linck, the Somalees Abdin and Chero, and four Zanzibar negroes. Arriving there the same day the Baron made arrangements about the purchase of provisions. It must soon have become known in what state the camp was left, and on the 29th of September a party of Somalees from Berdera broke up the camp to rob it and the steamer. The Baron got news the morning after the Berdera people had left, and resolved immediately upon going back to the camp, but he found his boat gone. Abdin refused to act as guide, and nobody else was to be found willing to show the road. He had therefore to go alone with Dr. Linck and the Zanzibar negro, leaving his effects behind in care of Abdin. They lost the way, and the night from Saturday to Sunday (30th September to 1st October), they had to sleep on the road. The next morning the Baron made "Shanri" with Dr. Linck, the latter went on with one boy, whereas the Baron with the three other servants went back to Berdera. Arriving there he told the Berdera people, when he was asked where he had slept that night, that it was on board the steamer, and that everything was in good order; but the truth must have been found out ere long. The Baron wanted to buy provisions, the main reason he had gone to Berdera for; he did buy several bullocks and sent them off to the camp in charge of a boy, but they never arrived there, and most likely were taken by the Berdera people after leaving their village. Abdin promised to buy provisions the next morning. On Monday morning, the 2nd October, the Baron was sent for to make "Shanri" about the provisions and camels that he wanted. He left some servants behind to watch his property; when he came back he found that these servants and his muskets had been removed. The servants told him afterwards that they had been called away by Abdin, and as soon as they had left the cottage, the muskets had been removed. The Baron asked for his guns, but he got nothing but vain promises. Abdin came soon afterwards with the message that the Baron's boat had been found, and requested the Baron to send his men in order to take charge of it. As soon as the men were out of sight, they were caught by the Berdera people and shut up in a mosque. There they found five others of the Zanzibar negroes, who had meanwhile arrived from the camp, who told them all that had happened there. They asked permission to inform the Baron thereof, but not before the afternoon, when Abdin took four of them before the Baron. On seeing the Baron, he told them he knew already what had happened, and asked for his muskets. He took a book out and wrote in it for some time. Then the Berdera people brought his guns. The Baron was sitting on a "ketanda," but the moment he bent down to lift it up, several Somalees jumped at him, fastened his arms on his back with ropes, and without listening to his remonstrances that he would give them money, and without waiting for Abdin, who was absent and for whom the Baron called, they carried him down to the river where they stabbed him. Four of the Zanzibar servants saw him led away, but they were afraid to interfere. Afterwards they saw his garments covered with the blood. His body was thrown into the Juba river.

Dr. Linck came back the day after the Baron's death, and when close to the camp, he was attacked by a party of Somalees. He had to run for his life, and escaped by swimming. The boy that was with him swam on board the steamer, where he saw nobody, and where he passed several hours of the night. The Doctor found his way back to Berdera. On entering it, he called several times for the Baron.

The negroes were kept for more than a week prisoners at Berdera, their lives were spared as they were Mahomedans. At last the Chief, Hajee Ali, gave them liberty to go to Brava. The Baron's property had been divided amongst the Somalees, Abdin got a part of his money. He went with the negroes back to Brava. They were several weeks on the road. At Brava they had to work as slaves for their living, until they got a passage to Zanzibar on board of dhows or in H. M.'s steamer *Vigilant*.

The writer adds, "I tried to do my best to assist Captain Von Schickh, but nothing else was to be done as to ascertain the fate of the Baron and Doctor. You know yourself what boors the Zanzibar natives are. It is likely they deserted as soon as they saw danger, and that they did nothing for the Baron, but I do not believe that they plotted any harm against him. Faul Meyer, who might have given the best information, told a long tale, but I would not trust him more than I do the others. I remember that he never spoke the truth, why should he do so at this present time? According to Meyer the Berdera people killed the Baron, because several of their head men were shot when they attacked the camp. Captain Von Schickh was disappointed on account of the contradictory statements, and on his request I referred the whole of the matter to Syed Majid (the recently assassinated Sultan of Zanzibar) and requested His Highness to try the negroes and to punish them if they refused to tell the truth or made themselves suspicious by telling varying facts. His Highness has tried some of the men, but has not been more successful than I was. I shall write to you about the final results.

"The Baron has bullied Seyed Majid a good deal as long as he was alive. The Baron went to the Juba river against Seyed Majid's most earnest remonstrances, and as he was killed about 300 or 350 miles up the river, Seyed Majid cannot be made responsible for his death. Seyed Majid promised to do everything in order to save the Baron's journal and other papers which he carried with him, and also to catch the rascal Abdin, who most likely sold the Baron and betrayed him. The only thing in favour of Abdin is that he warned the Baron from going back to Berdera, as he would be killed. The Baron had a quarrel with one of the chiefs of Berdera the first time he was there."

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL, 6-15 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 15½d., market healthy tone, steady business doing, and prices well maintained.

Bengal Cotton 11¼d.

At the bidding for Council drafts on India, the rates were fixed at 2s. on Calcutta and Madras, and 2s. 0¼d. on Bombay. The former offers would receive four per cent., and the latter twenty per cent.

NEW YORK, 24TH MARCH.

A flying squadron has been ordered by the United States Government for duty on the British North American coast, the reason assigned being the assembling of a British fleet at Halifax, and for the government and protection of the American fisheries, consequent on the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

The Fenian excitement in Canada is subsiding.

The Belgan (? Belgian) Envoy to Mexico has been murdered by a guerilla band between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

LONDON, 5TH APRIL, 7-30 P. M.

The Bombay Mail of March 14th arrived today.

The specie shipped by the Southampton steamer yesterday was as follows:—

For Calcutta, £60,000.
„ Madras, £1,100.

Fair Dhollera 15¼d., market dull and inanimate, with no demand.

Bengal Cotton 11¼d.

Consols 86⅝. Stock market steady.

American securities are advancing owing to a further fall in gold at New York.

Bank discount 6 per cent., demand for money quiet.

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that the French troops shall be withdrawn from Mexico within twenty months.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 6TH APRIL.

The Bank of Madras has raised its rates one per cent. all round.

An increasing demand for money.

Bank Bills 2s. 2d.

Bank of Madras shares Rs. 80 premium, firm and tending upwards.

Western Cotton Rs. 250 to Rs. 260 nominal.

GALLE, 8th April.
Steamer *Asia* from Bombay anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 7th April.
Steamer *Madras* sailed for Rangoon.

COCONADA, 7th April.
Steamer *Punjaub*, sailed for Madras.

MADRAS, 7th April.
Mail steamer *Simla*, sailed for Calcutta.

PONDICHERRY, 8th April.
French Mail steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 10TH MARCH.

BY the arrival yesterday morning of the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Nada*, Captain Thompson, from Suez, which port she left on the 20th ultimo, we are in possession of English newspapers up to the above date, copious extracts from which will be found below.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, March* 10th.

THE Prince of Wales held a Levee for the Queen on the 7th of March; and her Majesty held the first court of the season on the 9th.

The President of the United States has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and the act has been approved by the Senate and the bulk of the people. He has also delivered a speech expressing determination to pursue his reconstruction policy.

Austrian troops are to be sent into Mexico when the French troops are withdrawn.

A movement has originated in Turin for the payment by a national subscription of the public debt of Italy.

The Fenian Congress in America, under Sweeney, has agreed to a plan for the invasion of Canada. The American government is prepared to prevent any illegal movement offensive to England.

At the approaching Conference on the affairs of the Principalities, Italy will submit a plan for the settlement of Venetia.

The French Government have proposed to the maritime Powers an International Exhibition of fishing boats and implements.

It is expected that the Jamaica Commission will terminate its labours before the close of March.

The dignity of Royal Highness is to be conferred on Prince Christian, the betrothed of the Princess Helena.

A meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons has been held at the Marquis of Salisbury's, with a view to a compromise on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill.

The apprehension that Fenianism hal tainted the Iirsh police is declared to be unfounded.

Arrests of Fenians are made daily in many parts of Ireland. Mr. Underwood, a Protestant barrister, has been arrested at Strabane.

A bill, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, to make parties to a divorce capable of giving evidence, has been negatived.

A bill has been introduced into the Commons for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Leave has been given for a bill permitting capital punishments to take place in the interior of prisons. A bill for the abolition of Church rates has been read a second time.

Prince Alfred has been appointed Master of the Trinity House.

The Count of Flanders is in Rome, and has had an audience of the Pope.

Active preparations are making for a review of the volunteer corps at Brighton.

Mr. Herbert and Mr. Martin Kavanagh are candidates for Kerry.

Mr. Wyvill has been returned for Richmond.

The Industrial Exhibition of the working classes of London has been opened at the Guildhall. Complaints have been made that it is monopolised by large tradesmen.

A portion of Berkhampstead common, which had been enclosed by Earl Brownlow, has been thrown open, and three miles of iron railing destroyed, by workmen employed for the purpose by Mr. Augustus Smith.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Colonel P. W. Willis, Retired List, Bengal Army—Major A. H. Corfield, Retired List, Bengal Army—Captain W. Davison, of the late 1st Bengal Fusiliers—Colonel H. Tennent, Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous: General Sir A. D. Dlyrample, Bart.—The Earl Beauchamp—Mr. James Campbell, Q.C.—Lady C. Law—The Hon. R. White—Major-General G. M. Reeves, C.B.—The Rev. Dr. Whewell—Rare-Admiral F. Hutton—Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bt.—Sir William Gore Ousely, K.C.B.

(*From the Overland Mail, March* 10.)

The Conservatives, it is stated, will offer no opposition to the introduction of the Reform Bill, but reserve the discussion until the second reading.

The second reading of the Church Rate Abolition Bill has been carried by 285 to 252 votes. It seems probable that a compromise suggested by Mr. Gladstone, who voted for the bill, will be accepted.

The Oaths Bill of the Government has been read a second time. In committee, Mr. Disraeli will propose some amendments.

Earl De Grey has announced in the House of Lords that he has not yet come to any decision respecting the grievances of the Indian officers.

The Army Estimates have been brought in by the Marquis of Hartington.

The marriage of the Princess Helena is, it is stated, fixed for the 9th July.

Arrests of suspected persons continue to take place in Ireland.

General Grey and Sir Thos. Biddulph have been appointed Joint Keepers of her Majesty's Privy Purse, and Major Sir John Cowell Master of the Queen's Household.

The dew party in France is gaining strength, and many defections from the Imperialist ranks are taking place.

The subscription for paying off the national debt is being carried out with much enthusiasm in Italy.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have returned to Vienna from Pesth. The Emperor's reply to the address of the Hungarian Diet has caused great disappointment, as he makes no further concessions.

The Conference respecting the Danubian Principalities is to be held at Paris.

We must not omit prominently to notice that the Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the state of our communications between England and India has been appointed, and that among the members of it are Mr. Crawford, Lord Stanley, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Stansfeld and Sir Charles Bright—names which will give confidence to the Indian public in the intelligence and integrity and desire to promote the public interests that will animate the inquiry.

INDIAN JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—"INDIA-OFFICE, March 3.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Couch, Esq., now a Judge of the High Court at Bombay, to be Chief Justice of the said Court; Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., to be a Judge of the High Court at Bombay; William Markby, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta; and Charles Collett, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court at Madras. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Walter Morgan, Esq., now a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, to be Chief Justice of the High Court for the North-West Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William; and Alexander Ross, Esq., William Edwards, Esq., William Roberts, Esq., and Francis Boyle Pearson, Esq., all of the Bengal Civil Service, and Charles Arthur Turner, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Judges of the said High Court for the North-Western Provinces."

SIR WM. COGHLAN.—Major-General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B., has resigned his seat at the board of the United Service Co., Limited, 9, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Home News, March* 10.)

THE attitude taken by President Johnson towards the Radical and Conservative parties has brought about a crisis in American history which is watched with the deepest interest by Europe. The immediate origin of the situation was the refusal of the President to sign the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, for which bold act he assigned clear and conclusive reason. It was supposed that the powerful sections whose attempts to paralyse the reconstruction policy, and, in effect, to destroy the vitality of the South, thus summarily checked, would prove too powerful for the President, and not only was his impeachment openly talked of, but dark hints of a worse fate were freely circulated. He remained, however, perfectly immoveable, and awaited the result calmly. After a bill has been vetoed, it is necessary, when put to the vote again, that it should have a majority of two-thirds, or it is finally lost. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was sent back to the Senate. Its supporters were confident of their strength, but they reckoned without their host. The President's arguments had made some converts, and the Senate was no longer disposed to a offer of factiousopposition. Out of 48 voters, 18 were against the bill, and the requisite majority not being recorded, the bill was lost. The reception of this decision by the country at large shows that the masses of the people are with the President. Salutes in his honour were fired on the same night in various places, and nearly all the journals followed up with congratulations the roar of the artillery.

The importance of the stand President Johnson has made with so much courage and judgment may be understood from the fact that, if the bill had passed, it would have practically superseded the State authorities, by establishing in the midst of them a military power appointed and controlled by the President, and by rendering the laws of each State inoperative under certain circumstances; while it would have had the most injurious effects on the blacks, by turning them into paupers, instead of cultivating in them a spirit of independence. And, to make matters still worse, the rigorous sections of the measure were confined to the Southern States, so that the North was exempt from their action—as if its promoters wanted to goad the South into another revolution.

President Johnson is evidently not a man to be turned aside from his purpose by personal threats or turbulent disaffection. Having carried his opposition to the bill triumphantly, he addressed a vast assemblage of the people at White House, where he had just received some resolutions which had been passed by a meeting at Washington, commending the course he had taken. The speech he delivered on this occasion was a model of the very best and highest kind of American oratory. It evinced indomitable pluck, it was candid almost to a fault, it went straight to its objects, and every sentence drove home its bolt. He told them that he would neither be overawed by friends, nor bullied by enemies; that he was accused of usurpation, but that the real usurpation was in that line of action which rendered justice to one part of the Union impossible; that he had found treason in the South, and now he found it in the North amongst those who wanted to oppose the restoration of the Federal compact; and then after denouncing by name the public men who had hinted at his assassination, he said that if he was to be beheaded, he wanted the people to witness it. Language like this would be impressive in any country where the people have a share in the settlement of public questions; and it has been particularly effective in America. The whole of the North is in a state of high excitement. The waters are rising, but the tide is clearly in favour of the President. Mr. Seward sends tidings from Washington by the telegraphic wires, that the Union is restored and the country safe; and he ex-Vice President of the Confederate States announces publicly his adherence to Johnson's reconstruction policy, and declares that the whole United States is now their common country.

These domestic matters are so absorbing that the American executive has no time to attend to external affairs, which, in one direction at least, have become more urgent than ever. The Emperor Napoleon's speech has made it clear that he does not intend to withdraw from Mexico, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, until the empire is secure; and as it is now further known that the moment the French march out Austrian troops will march in, the Mexican question presents an aspect in which it has never appeared before. The Crowned "adventurer" has powerful friends at all events: and if the Monroe doctrine is to be championed, there is little doubt that it will be at the risk of a costly war, out of which, whatever the issue may be, the European Powers are not likely to derive much advantage.

The Fenian conspiracy seems to be fading in Ireland, but to be still flourishing in America, where General Sweeney's Congress has decided upon a notable plan for the invasion of Canada. It is satisfactory to be assured, in the midst of these underground swells of coming hostilities, that the American Government has its eye fixed upon the heroes of the future, and that the moment the Fenians take any step which brings them within the legitimate action of the law, their brilliant career will be brought to a sudden close. Intimations to this effect have been received in the proper quarter. Patriotism in Ireland is apparently beginning to hide itself in obscure places, where it can reflect undisturbed upon its present position and future prospects. So many Fenians have absconded since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, that the Brotherhood is getting scarce, and arrests are rather slack. We have heard nothing more about the rising on St. Patrick's-day, but some circumstances have transpired which look very much like a contemplated division of the country amongst its liberators. Bonds have been sent over from America, executed like bank-notes, signed by O'Mahony, and bearing 8 per cent. interest. The peculiarity of these instruments is that they are issued in anticipation of the overthrow of the British Government, that they are to be paid in full when the Irish Republic shall have been established, and that they are drawn on the Curraghmore estate of the Marquis of Waterford. It is supposed that there are other bonds in circulation quartered in like manner upon other estates, and in that fact the whole of the green isle has been all ready parcelled out by its conquerors that are to be. It would be an imbroglio worthy of the catastrophe of such a drama if the Sweeney and the O'Mahony had each mapped out the territory amongst their own followers, and, meeting to adjust the spoils in the hour of victory, were to turn their swords upon each other. Pending this internecine conflict, we are glad to be able to contradict the report that Fenianism had found its way into the Irish Constabulary Force, one of the finest and most loyal bodies of men in the kingdom. Large reinforcements of English and Scotch troops have landed in Ireland. We may add, as an item of some interest, that Mr. Underwood, a Protestant barrister of Strabane, has been lodged in gaol on a charge of Fenianism—the first person of any social position yet implicated.

It is not necessary to speculate upon the affairs of the Principalities, as a Conference of the protecting Powers is about to be held on them. The Conference is not to be confined to that subject. Other matters are to be discussed, and amongst them a plan which will be submitted by Italy for the cession and settlement of Venetia. It is not very likely that the plan will be adopted; but, if Austria is to aid Mexico, having also the risk of a rupture with Prussia on her hands, the sooner she becomes reconciled with Italy the better.

The labours of Parliament throughout the week have been heavy, without being specially important, and long debates have taken place on subjects of little interest to our readers in the East. A bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor, but by no means heartily supported by his colleagues, for making parties to divorce suits capable of giving evidence, but not rendering it compulsory on them, has been thrown out on a balance of votes in a thin house. The old question of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been again brought into the Commons, where a bill for the abolition of Church rates has been read a second time, and leave has been given to bring in a bill authorising capital punishment to the interior of prisons. The Parliamentary Oaths Amendment Bill has been read a second time by an almost unanimous vote, and there appears to be a common agreement on the principle, the only difficulty being to determine on a form of oath that shall satisfy all parties.

(*From the Overland Mail, March* 10.)

It must be admitted that circumstances have hitherto been very hostile to the prompt consideration by her Majesty's Government of the great Indian army question. The disastrous accident to Sir Charles Wood, which after an interval of a few months caused his retirement from office, necessarily prevented the required Ministerial attention being given to the last report of the Commissioners during the recess, and now a new Secretary of State has taken the matter in hand, and will be responsible to the army and to the country for the action taken in consequence of the recommendations of the Commission. It is fortunate, however, that the subject is not a strange one to Lord De Grey and Ripon. Though lately he has not been altogether in the right groove for the full mastery of the question, he has never been wholly out of it; and therefore, though some details may be new to him, he must have a larger general knowledge of the question than any other statesman who could have been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Wood. He spoke very modestly last night, when questioned by Lord Ellenborough, and said that his short experience of office as Secretary of State for India had not enabled him to come to any positive conclusions; but there is a general feeling of confidence in the young Minister, and it is believed that he will endeavour to mete out justice to those who still suffer from the effects of the abolition of the East India Company. The great difficulty appears to be the Bonus question, which was beyond the limits of the task assigned to the Commissioners, but which, perhaps, presses more heavily upon and excites more irritation among many sufferers than any of the grievances which can be more easily dealt with by the hand of authority. The opinions of eminent counsel have been taken with respect to the legality of the Bonus system, and it has been declared to have been not illegal, and the claims against the Government, in respect of their sanction or permission, valid *in foro conscientiæ*, though not enforceable in courts of law. It is probable that military men will not attach much importance to this legal dictum; but we think that there is dis-

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cernible among men in authority a growing inclination to look more kindly at this Bonus question, and not to argue that the sufferers "did it all at their own risk." At all events some popular prejudices on the subject are now being dissipated. We used to hear it said that subscribers to Bonus Funds have already had their money's worth in accelerated promotion. This may have been the case in some particular instances; but assuredly only in a very small minority. The greater number having subscribed for what they have never got in the service, whilst all have lost what they expected to get for leaving it. The *double* benefit, for the prospect of which men paid their money to the Bonus Funds, is now better understood out of doors than it was when the question was first discussed; and we trust that the better understanding of the subject will eventually lead to its more liberal consideration. It appears to us that the Government will do well to put themselves *in foro conscientiæ*; or as Governments are said to have no consciences, to put themselves *in foro colmentiæ*, and deal at least kindly with the old servants of that great company which is often now wanted back again in its old places by others than those military servants who have suffered so greatly by the extinction of the glories of Leadenhall.

At the annual and special meetings of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, recently held at the London Tavern, the directors' report was adopted, and the arrangements made by the directors for completing telegraph communication with America during the present year were explained, and the contract executed between the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the Anglo-American Telegraph Company approved. In the course of the proceedings the chairman expressed his confidence that the necessary subscriptions would be forthcoming within the required period.—*Home News, March* 10.

A war-office return just issued shows that, in the four years ending with March, 1864, 16,722 men completed their term of limited service in the army, and 9,295 of them re-engaged, 7,424 took their discharge, three died. The proportion who re-engaged was very much greater in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. It was least in the cavalry and military train and the Foot Guards. The cost of bringing a man home on his taking his discharge was very heavy; from China, Mauritius, or Ceylon, 37*l.* to 41*l.*; and from India, 35*l.* to 37*l.*—*Overland Mail, March* 10.

The announcement of the Reform Bill, which is to be brought forward by Mr. Gladstone on the 12th March, has had the effect of producing a temporary lull in party agitation. Upon the result depend alike the continuance in office of the present Ministry, and the accession of the Conservatives—two events which are by no means necessarily co-incident. The Conservatives have on former occasions declined office when it was open to them, and might do so again. But everything will turn on the debate, and the state of political sections which the vote upon it will disclose. It is said that the Conservative meeting of members of the House of Commons, which was lately held at the house of the Marquis of Salisbury, with reference to the Parliamentary Oaths Bill' also came to a prudent resolution upon the Reform Bill agreeing not to oppose it on the first reading, but, in the interval between its introduction and the second reading to consider what course they should take. As soon as it is launched, and the whole scheme made known, there will be another Conservative inquest, with plenty of time before it to exhaust every particle of detail, as the second reading is not likely to take place till after Easter.

There is no evading the fact that there prevails a general impression that Earl Russell's Cabinet is not destined for longevity. There are other shoals and quicksands besides Reform, which is formidable enough in itself. There is the Irish Church question, which Sir John Gray is about to ventilate in a special resolution, literally asking for its abolition. Then there is Irish tenant-right, which is beginning to become very pressing, but not at all the more clear on that account, and which bears a remarkable resemblance to the ship of the Flying Dutchman that always seemed close at hand, but was lost in space when you attempted to give it chase. The Irish education question is another ministerial difficulty; and it is felt alike by the friends and enemies of Governor Eyre that, let the Commission, which is now nearing the close of its labours, come to what conclusion it may, the Imperial Government will require some dexterous navigation to steer safely through the opposing parties that have taken up the subject. Even if the Cabinet carry their Reform Bill, they will still have ugly obstacles to encounter; and if it be true that there are divisions of opinion amongst them, the danger of shipwreck will be indefinitely increased.

A discussion upon Sir Charles Wood's peerage still continues to occupy a good deal of attention. Nobody objects to his transfer to the House of Lords, and he has gone to "soft easy cushion," like a bishop to his grave, "with the consent of all men." No man ever subsided into a lord so tranquilly. He has ascended to a coronet amidst the silence of his contemporaries. But although the dignity itself has produced no hostile observation, the choice of the title has led to much damaging criticism. Halifax is an English historical name. If revived at all, it ought to be only in the line, direct or indirect, of its former legitimate possessors. Historical names are national landmarks, and should be preserved without encroachment or confusion. Sir C. Wood has no claim of any kind to the title. He is in no sense a Halifax, and his connection with the town of that name was certainly not of a kind latterly to justify his assumption of it. A still stronger objection to the new patent is that there are said to be living claimants to the old title. If that be so, and the claim comes to be established, what will the Heralds' College people say when they see "two Richmonds in the field?"

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 5.

(*From the Overland Mail, March* 10.)

THE REFORM BILL.

In answer to Mr. E. Craufurd, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Reform Bill he should introduce on the 12th inst., would only refer to England and Wales; but on that day he hoped to be able to say what would be done with the other parts of the United Kingdom. In reply to a further question from Mr. Hunt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that in speaking the other evening of a revision of the statistics, he simply meant a revision of the press. He could give the assurance that the tables would be circulated not later than the 10th inst.

JAMAICA.

Mr. Bright wished to know if all the despatches relating to the recent massacre in Jamaica, and written by officers in the army and navy, would be laid before the Commissioners.

Mr. Gladstone said that as Sir Henry Storks was at once Chief Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the island, all the despatches written by officers in the army would come under his notice. As to the navy, the case was different, and the Admiralty had been precluded from ordering the Admiral to cause the reports written by officers under him to be laid before the Commission, on the ground that the officers had not been warned against incriminating themselves before they wrote the reports. The Admiralty had, however, requested Admiral Hope to give the Commissioner all the assistance in his power.

Mr. Bright gave notice that if all the despatches were not produced either in Jamaica or in this country he should bring forward a distinct motion to have them laid on the table of the House.

Major Knox asked why the same rule was not adopted with reference to the army as in the case of the navy. The former were compelled to give up documents that may criminate them, and the latter were not.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the despatches and documents affecting officers in the navy were in the hands of the highest naval officer at Jamaica, and the documents affecting the army officers were in the hands of the chief military officer, who also is at the head of the Commission.

THE PATENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Captain Vivian rose to ask a question relating to the wording of the patent by virtue of which the Secretary of State for War held his office, and whether his powers were in any way restricted or limited either by a reservation in the patent itself or by any other document which might exist. The hon. gentleman said there had lately gone abroad an impression that there was some restriction put upon the power of the Secretary for War beyond that which was contained in the patent, and it was therefore desirable that there should be some explanation upon the subject. The House would be aware that it was not until 1854, the time of the Crimean war, that the department of Secretary of State for War was first instituted. Up to that time the War Department had been part of the Colonial Department. The patent of the first Secretary of War (Lord Panmure) contained these words—"Power to administer the army and land forces of every description, kind, and denomination whatever;" then followed this exception—"except always so far as relates and concerns the military command and discipline of the army, as likewise the appointment and promotion in the same, which shall be vested in and regulated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, or General Commander-in-Chief for the time being." Mr. Sidney Herbert's patent contained the same reservation, but during that right hon. gentleman's administration the committee on military organization, which consisted of members of the highest eminence at both sides of the house, sat. By their report the committee recommended that the reservation should be expunged from the patent. It was not, therefore, matter of suprise that when Lord de Grey succeeded to the office his patent did not contain the reservation, but some surprise would, he thought, be expressed, if it were true, as he had heard, that there had been, and perhaps was, a document or memorandum of some kind, which was supposed to restrict the power of the Secretary of State for War, exactly in the same way as the reservation in the patent would do. On the present occasion he would not go into the important question of military organization, but he would say that he did not believe the noble lord the Secretary for War would find it of any avail to attempt to make any great reforms in army administration unless he was prepared to grapple with that question. He wished to ask his noble friend to afford the house some explanation as to the rumour which prevailed out of doors, and which had been discussed in the public press, and to tell the House whether or not the patent which Lord de Grey held contained the reservation which the patents of Lord Panmure and Mr. Sidney Herbert did, and if not, whether Lord de Grey had been restricted by any memorandum or document of any kind whatever. The question was of constitutional importance, for if matters were as he understood they were, they would have a great officer of state ostensibly unlimited in his power, but substantially controlled by a paper which was not a public document.

The Marquis of Hartington said the hon. member had stated with sufficient accuracy the various steps taken in the organization of the offices which administered the affairs of the army in former times, and he had stated correctly the nature of the patent and supplemental patent held by the first Secretary of State for War. It was quite true that Sir George Lewis, who succeeded Mr. Sidney Herbert, on his accession to the office, received a patent which did not contain any reservation whatever as to his responsibilities or powers, but Sir George Lewis himself, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee that had been referred to, drew up for the signature of the Queen a document regulating the power and responsibilities respectively of the Secretary for War and of the Commander-in-Chief. That document was, he believed, signed by the Queen, and it would remain in force until it was revoked. He should be perfectly willing, if his hon. and gallant friend required it, to lay a copy of that document upon the table of the House, and he thought that if hon. members would compare that document with the report of the committee on military organization, so far from being surprised, they would see that that document, or a document of a similar nature, was distinctly recommended and pointed out by that committee. Having read two passages from the report confirmatory of this statement, the noble lord proceeded to say it was quite clear the committee did contemplate, that although the supplementary patent might be done away, yet that the respective powers of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Secretary of State for War should be defined by some document, and Sir George Lewis considered this to be so evidently the intention of the committee, that he prepared for the Queen's signature a document embodying the recommendation of the committee. His hon. and gallant friend had done well not to raise the large and important question as to the respective duties of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War. It would therefore be better that he (the Marquis of Hartington) should make no remarks upon the general question, but wait until the document to which he had referred was placed in the hands of hon. members.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

In committee of supply, the Marquis of Hartington moved the army estimates, which he stated involved a reduction of 250,000*l.* as compared with last year, though on the net charge of the army there would only be a reduction of 6,500*l.* The cause of the discrepancy was that they had been obliged to reduce the estimates of the extra receipts by the exchequer by the sum of 230,000*l.* or 240,000*l.* That reduction had been entirely owing to causes over which the War-office had no control. It was owing to the diminution of the payments they expected to receive from the Government of India and New Zealand. A considerable reduction had been made in the imperial force next year to be maintained in India. As a large portion of the extra receipts is derived from the capitation grant of 10*l.* per man for every effective, and 3*l.* for every non-effective, any reduction in the force maintained in India of course causes a considerable diminution in the extra receipts paid into the exchequer, without at the same time enabling us to make any corresponding reduction in our estimates. To show how this works he might explain, for instance, that the force in India is to be reduced by one battalion of infantry, and the return of that battalion to England would not only not enable them to effect any economy, but that battalion would itself come on their estimates instead of the exchequer being paid for it by the Indian Government. That government had also determined to make a reduction in the number of men in each battalion, and the whole reduction in the European force to be retained in India would amount to 5,000 men. But, although there would be this reduced number of men, and although the capitation grant would be reduced in consequence, it would be impossible to make any reduction in the charge for keeping up the Indian depots. The expense to which they were put on account of the charge, in respect of which the capitation grant was obtained, was not diminished at all. "It may be said," continued the Marquis, "this is a reason why the capitation grant should be revised; and I quite admit, if the Indian Government intend to maintain a smaller number of men than formerly in India, there might be some reason for revising the capitation grant. The period for which that grant was fixed will expire next year, and we shall, of course, take the best means we can to ascertain how far the capitation grant does adequately recompense the Government for the force retained in India. Now as to the number of men to be voted this year. There is no change whatever in the establishment we propose to ask for in the Artillery, Cavalry, or Guards. There is a very small trifling change in the numbers of the Military Train. The only material change we propose is in the infantry of the line. Last year our estimates were based on the assumption that there would be on our colonial establishment 41 battalions of infantry, and that there would be on the India establishment 50 battalions, leaving for the home establishment 47 battalions. That calculation was based on the assumption that 5 battalions would return from New Zealand; but, as I have already mentioned, that expectation has not been realized. The force abroad has been greater, and the force at home less than we calculated. We expect in the course of this year that two battalions of infantry, in addition to the five we expected last year, will return home. One battalion will return from China and one from India. The establishment will then consist of 39 for the colonies and 52 for India, leaving 50 battalions at home. We shall then have 91 battalions abroad and 50 at home." In explanation of the reasons why a greater reduction had not been made, his lordship mentioned that an unavoidable increase had taken place in the Commissariat, Militia, Volunteer, and works Votes, and reminded the committee that there had been a reduction in these estimates every year for some time past, and pointed to the imperative orders which had been sent out to reduce the New Zealand establishment as an assurance of future reduction. He stated that the reduction would not affect the artillery, cavalry, or the Guards, but merely the infantry of the line, and he explained in detail how these reductions would be effected, by cutting down the strength of a certain number of battalions in proportion as they stood low down in the roster for colonial service. In this manner he showed that a reduction of about 4,500 men would be effected, and 82 captains and 164 subalterns would be placed on half-pay. With regard to these it was proposed to provide for 60 of the captains by giving to the army 30 unattached lieutenant-colonelcies and 30 unattached majorities, and the remaining 22 captains and the 164 subalterns would be borne as supernumeraries on the strength of their battalions until they were absorbed. He stated that by this arrangement the force at home would be 57,931 men, as against 59,624 last year, and after referring to the increasing difficulty which had been felt of late years in keeping up the numbers of the army, he announced that the Government had decided to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the whole subject. He touched next on the commissariat vote, in which there was an increase, owing to the rise in the price of meat, to the militia vote, which was increased by the renewal of the militia clothing, and to the volunteer vote, which was also increased by the addition of more than 10,000 men to the number of efficients drawing the Government grant. Passing to the manufacturing vote, he referred to the report on the Whitworth and Armstrong trials, explaining that while pointing out the merits of both systems, it did not assign the palm to either, and announced that the Government, feeling that Mr. Whitworth had made out a case for practical trial, had ordered from him one 7-inch gun and two 9-inch guns, and had directed from 20 to 25 9-ton Woolwich guns to be rifled on Mr. Whitworth's plan. He gave the committee detailed information as to the progress which is being made in the manufacture of heavy ordnance, and the state of our establishments in this respect, and passing to the subject of small arms he described the elaborate but hitherto unsuccessful attempts which had been made to obtain an efficient breech-loading rifle. This difficulty, he stated, was felt by foreign Governments, and he stated that orders had been given to alter a certain number of Enfields on Mr. Schneider's principle, at a cost of some 15*s.* each, by which temporary expedient it was hoped opportunity would be afforded for careful and exhaustive trials. He described some administrative changes which it was proposed to make, and concluded by referring to the existence of Fenianism in the army, assuring the committee that though individual soldiers might have been seduced, the Commander-in-Chief and Sir H. Rose had never for a moment had any serious doubt as to the loyalty of the army, and that the recent suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, had struck a blow at Fenianism in the army which it would never recover.

General Peel, after criticizing some arithmetical blunders in the estimates, express his gratification at the announcement of a royal commission on recruiting, and hoped that the House would undertake an inquiry into the management of the army reserve fund. He discussed the plan of reduction, condemning the dismissal of a single drilled soldier from the army at the present moment, and warned the committee that in the present unsettled state of our armaments no great reduction was possible. He also condemned the excessive expenditure in the administrative departments, pointing particularly to the large amount for pensions and retiring allowances.

A long and desultory conversation followed on the various topics connected with the estimates, in the course of which Sir H. Verney said he thought the ten years' system did a great deal of mischief to regiments in India. One grievance it entailed upon commanding officers in that country was, that when they lost their non-commissioned officers from various causes, the men whom they appointed in their room received no additional pay until the return was sent from this country that the men had been discharged. He trusted that the noble lord would attend to this subject, and would enable commanding officers to give pay to the non-commissioned officers they appointed. Another subject of complaint among the Indian officers was, that if during the six months' leave they obtained after a certain number of years' service they put a foot in Europe, they lost their pay, which was continued during that period if they remained in Asia. This regulation was the more galling as it was felt that officers if wanted for service could be more easily reached in Europe than in remote parts of Asia, while their health would be benefitted, and in some instances even their lives saved, if they were permitted to spend three or four months out of the six allowed them at home with their friends and families. He concurred with those who had spoken in congratulating the noble lord on the appointment of the Royal Commission, which he thought would be extremely useful. Ultimately the vote settling the number of men on the general staff and regimental and military educational establishments at 138,117 was agreed to.

On the vote for 178 Indian troops employed in the British establishment at Hongkong, Sir J. Fergusson drew attention to the withdrawal of the native Indian troops from Hongkong, the effect of which had been disastrous to the English troops who had to serve at that station. A battalion which had gone out 800 or 900 strong had been reduced to scarcely a hundred efficient men. As to the precise individuals on whom the blame ought to fall, he was content to wait for the production of the papers; but the matter was so serious that on this vote he had a right to ask for an explanation. Colonel North hoped that the committee would not be led into any debate on the subject, for it was far too important a matter to be discussed on this occasion. Colonel Herbert moved, however, that the chairman report progress. The Marquis of Hartington trusted that the vote would be agreed to. Colonel North gave notice that he would move for a committee to inquire into the occurrences at Hongkong; and he trusted, therefore, that the vote would not be postponed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that after that statement of the hon. and gallant gentleman, the vote would not be resisted. The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of 5,362,400*l.* for the general staff and regimental pay, a discussion was raised on the expediency of maintaining the Hythe and Fleetwood schools of musketry on the present system, by Sir C. Russell, who moved the omission of 10,000*l.* from the expenses of those establishments. Ultimately, the Marquis of Hartington having promised to institute an inquiry into the system of teaching, the amendment was withdrawn and the vote agreed to, after a motion to report progress had been negatived by 55 to 43. The House then resumed.

THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

Lord W. Hay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose to the House the measures to be taken in consequence of the Report of the Second Commission on the grievances of Indian officers, before issuing instructions on the subject to the Government of India; and if so, when they would be submitted to the House.

Mr. Stansfeld, who was very indistinctly heard, said he was not able to name the day when the matter would be submitted to the House. ("Speak out!") It would be his duty when the time came to make a statement as to the nature of the measures which the Government were prepared to recommend. They had no desire to avoid parliamentary discussion, or an expression of the opinion of the House on the question to which the noble lord referred.

THE CONSUL AT BANGKOK.

In reply to Mr. Wyld, Mr. Layard said that Mr. Knox' her Majesty's consul at Bangkok, had returned to his post, which he had quitted in consequence of very important affairs connected with British interests. The Government entirely approved his proceedings. In his absence he had left an officer of great ability and experience, perfectly competent to manage affairs, in charge of the consulate.

LOSS OF LIFE IN COOLIE EMIGRATION SHIPS.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane asked the President of the Board of Trade whether any inquiry had been instituted into the terrible loss of life in the coolie emigration ships in those voyages which were called by seamen the voyages of death; whether he was aware that during the last year 10 per cent. of the coolies who were embarked in those ships were drowned; and whether, more particularly, any enquiry had been instituted into the loss of the *Eagle Speed* off Haliday Island in August last, under most disastrous circumstances.

Mr. Milner Gibson—The health of coolie emigrants on the voyage from India to the Mauritius and the West Indies has been a constant subject of anxiety to the Indian and the Home Governments. From 1856 to 1859, the mortality was very great, and greater precautions were taken by the Indian Government, and the mortality decreased till within the last two years. In those two years the mortality has again increased; the cause of the deaths was a typhoid fever, what the cause of this fever was has not, in spite of repeated inquiries, been distinctly ascertained. The Indian Government are, however, making further inquiries with the view of taking every precaution. In the wreck of the *Eagle Speed* near Calcutta, 262 lives were lost. In the *Fusilier*, wrecked off Natal, 26 lives were lost. In the *Sandringham*, wrecked at Mauritius, 19 were drowned. Nothing like 10 per cent. have been drowned. An inquiry has been held under the authority of the Indian Government into the loss of the *Eagle Speed*. The papers have just been received at the Board of Trade, and shall be laid upon the table.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane—Is the President of the Board of Trade aware that six or seven coolie emigration ships went down last year, and that 1,200 lives were thus lost?

Mr. Milner Gibson—I cannot state the exact number of vessels that were lost, but it is an over-statement to say that 10 per cent. of the coolies embarked in the emigrant ships were drowned.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

On the order for the second reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Amendment Bill, Mr. Disraeli, while admitting that there was in the oath now taken at the table something obsolete and invidious towards the Roman Catholic members of the House, still could not give his assent to the bald form which the Government proposed to substitute for the existing oath. He was favourable to the principle of a uniform oath of allegiance, but he wished to see it accompanied by the materials and fundamental characteristics which, in his opinion, such an obligation ought to possess. The oath ought, he thought, to bind the person taking it not only in personal allegiance to her Majesty, but also to her heirs and successors as limited by the Act of Settlement. It ought also to acknowledge the supremacy of the Crown in all the courts of law in the country. He would not oppose the second reading of the bill, as he was in favour of a uniform oath, but he would place on the table, for the consideration of the committee, a form which he believed would meet the objections he had raised, and which he was persuaded no Roman Catholic member of the House would hesitate to take.

Mr. Bright said that the change in the oath included the word "defend," which was not hitherto contained in the affirmation taken by Quakers; and if that word implied taking up arms the members of that persuasion could not take it.

Sir G. Grey expressed the satisfaction with which he had heard the statement of Mr. Disraeli, as the acquiescence of the right hon. gentleman to a uniform oath had cleared away many of the difficulties with which the subject was environed. The words in the oath of allegiance were copied *verbatim* from the oath now taken at the table, and the Government believed it to be sufficient, because in their opinion the true security for the Protestant succession depended upon the Act of Settlement, and not upon any oath, or any number of oaths. He assured Mr. Disraeli, however, that if he would lay his amendments upon the table of the House, they should be considered in a fair and candid spirit by the Government.

Sir H. Cairns denied that the Opposition, in now consenting to a uniform oath, had at all changed the opinions enunciated by them in the debate on Mr. Monsell's bill of last session. The hon. and learned gentleman contended that the amendments suggested by Mr. Disraeli were absolutely necessary to secure the Protestant succession to the Crown, and the supremacy of the latter in the courts of law.

Mr. Newdegate did not believe there was any necessity for the proposed change, as no reluctance had been exhibited to subscribe to the existing oath. He objected to the whole principle of the bill as an invasion of the Constitution, the Act of Settlement, and the supremacy of the Crown, and, in conclusion, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Whalley followed with one of his usual speeches, in the course of which he declared he was in a condition to prove that the disasters which had recently befallen our troops in New Zealand were to be traced to the machinations of the Roman Catholic clergy in the island; and that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin had pointed out in a work lately published by him that the true Sovereign of England was to be found in a certain descendant of King James II., in whom the dynasty of England was now vested.

Mr. T. Chambers thought it desirable that there should be a uniform oath, but accompanied with needful safeguards to protect the Protestant succession to and supremacy of the Crown.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 293 to 5, and the bill was read a second time.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into committee of supply, and resumed the consideration of the army estimates. The following votes were agreed to:—1,134,000*l.* for commissariat establishment services and movement of troops, 603,300*l.* for barrack establishments, 41,100*l.* for divine services, 22,000*l.* for martial law, 246,500*l.* for hospital establishments, 842,600*l.* for disembodied militia, 85,000*l.* for yeomanry cavalry, 348,100*l.* for volunteers, and 45,000*l.* for enrolled pensioners. Various subjects connected with those votes were discussed, and a suggestion was thrown out by Sir C. Rushell that the labour of soldiers in military prisons should be utilized as in France, where the system had been found to conduce to the moral and physical advantage of the prisoners. The Marquis of Hartington admitted that the suggestion was worthy of consideration. The vote for commissariat services elicited a general opinion that the uniforms and necessaries manufactured by Government were far superior to those formerly supplied by contractors. In the course of the discussion Lord Elcho stated on the authority of the volunteer railway staff that with their present facilities they could undertake within thirty hours to concentrate at any point within a certain distance of the metropolis a force of 150,000 infantry, 60,000 cavalry, upwards of 100 guns, and 80,000 navies to throw up entrenchments. The vote of 955,300*l.* for manufacturing establishments was also agreed to, and the House resumed.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

On March 5, by Colonel Sykes, from Major J. A. Angus, 9th Bengal N. I.; Captain J. R. Auldjo, 35th Bengal N. I.; Major C. Baily, 17th Bengal N. I.; and Major C. H. Barchard, C.B., 20th Bengal N. I., complaining of heavy pecuniary losses in consequence of the compulsory abolition of the bonus system by the Secretary of State for India, and praying for redress; by Lord J. Hay, from Lieut.-Colonel E. Bradford, Bengal Army; Capt. John A. Brereton, 33rd Bengal N. I.; Capt. W. E. D. Broughton 6th Bengal Fur Inf.; Major A. L. Busk, Bengal Staff Corps. Capt. A. Cockburn, 52nd Bengal N. I.; and Lieut. E. B. Cox, 3rd Bengal Eur. Regt., to the same effect. On March 8, by Lord W. Hay, from Major W. Barber, 33rd M. N. I.; Major C. E. Bates, 16th M. N. I.; Major T. C. Bird, 36th M. N. I.; and Captain H. C. B. Barnett, 44th M. N. I., complaining of losses sustained by the sudden abolition of the regimental bonus system, &c., and praying for redress; by Colonel Sykes, from Major R. J. Baker, Madras Staff Corps; Major W. Barclay, 25th M. N. I.; and Lieut. H. D. Barne, 1st M. N. I., to the same effect. From B. D. Sashageri Row, son-in-law of Neelacunturne, late head Seristadar of Bellary district, praying for inquiry into his case, and for redress.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

THE RELIEF OF TROOPS STATIONED IN INDIA.—Mr. O'Reilly,—On going into committee of supply on the army estimates to call attention to the present mode of conducting the relief of troops stationed in India; and to make suggestions.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Manchester Cobden Memorial was held on the 5th inst. It was stated that the sum subscribed was 4,420*l.*, and that the proposed statue would cost 2,500*l.* The balance it was proposed to appropriate to the endowment of a chair of political economy at Owens College, and to the provision of prizes for pupil students. The proposal of the committee was agreed to.

THE BONUS QUESTION.

(*From the Overland Mail, March* 10.)

The Indian Officers Grievance Committee have obtained the following legal "opinion" on the Bonus Question from Mr. J. Rolt, Q.C., and Mr. H. James:—

EX PARTE LIEUT.-COLONEL A. B.

Two questions have been submitted to us.

1st. Whether the payments which have been made by the officers in the Company's service under "the bonus system" are legal or illegal? and

2nd. If there be any means by which the officers who have made such payments can recover the sums paid by them?

Upon the first question, the case of Græme v. Wroughton 24 L. I., Ex. 265, is an authority that such payments are illegal, or rather the dictum of Mr. Baron Martin is to be so construed. The case itself did not directly determine the question involved. In that case an action was brought on a bond to secure the repayment of money lent for the purpose of contributing to the fund to be paid to a retiring officer. A plea was pleaded setting out some of the facts in this case, but alleging that the money was "corruptly" paid. To this plea there was a demurrer. Before the demurrer was heard the issues of fact were tried. The learned judge at the trial held that the plea was not proved in fact, and without leaving any question to the jury, directed a verdict for the plaintiff. A motion for a new trial and the demurrer were argued together, and the Court of Exchequer by its judgment determined that if the averment in the plea were true it was a good plea, and that, therefore, the issue raised upon it should have been left to the jury; a new trial was therefore directed. But the plea alleged that the transaction was a corrupt one, and for the purposes of the demurrer, this was of necessity assumed to be true. What would have been the judgment of the court if those words had been struck out, or if the jury had neglected them, as doubtless any jury would, is but a matter of conjecture.

Even to the extent to which the case determines the question involved we have grave doubt whether it would on further consideration be held to be good law.

The tendency of the common law and also of the statutes affecting the subject (24th Geo. 3rd, c. 25; 33rd Geo. 3rd. c. 52; 49th Geo. 3rd, c. 126) is to control the corrupt sale of offices and commissions. In this case we doubt whether there has been any sale or transfer in the sense contemplated by the statutes. Neither in letter nor spirit does the retiring officer sell or transfer his commission. He receives a sum of money which is more in the nature of a superannuation allowance than the price of a sale.

In this case also what has occurred has been expressly sanctioned both by the Board of Directors and by the Governor-General of India. We presume that in their judgment no illegal act has been committed; and certainly their approval negatives all idea of the transaction having been corrupt.

We incline, therefore, to be of opinion that if an opportunity occurs for reviewing the decision of the Court of Exchequer the *dicta* in the judgment referred to will not be concurred in, and that "the bonus system" will be held to be legal.

It certainly must be so regarded in *foro conscientiæ*.

We are of opinion that there is no remedy, either at law or in a court of equity, for those we are advising. There was no express contract with the Government or any of its departments, and certainly those who received the money cannot be called upon to refund it.

JOHN ROLT.
H. JAMES.

IRELAND.

THE FENIANS.

(*From the Overland Mail, March* 10.)

The chief matter of interest regarding the Fenian conspiracy is now centered in the pursuit of Stephens. Every vessel leaving Dublin is, it is said, carefully searched, and one vessel, regarding which some information was received after her departure, was pursued by a revenue cutter, but without any successful result.

On the 6th inst. about 8 p.m., the police, in consequence of information received, arrested 27 persons at a public-house in Cork Hill, not seven perches from Dublin Castle, and not double that distance from the head police-office. Several of those arrested were in the taproom at the time of the entrance of the police, and were engaged playing cards, while others were in front of the shop counter. Some resistance, or rather an attempt to escape, was made on the part of one or two of the prisoners, but without success. The majority of the prisoners are permanent residents of the city, but a number of them are stated to have arrived here recently from Manchester. There is one soldier among the number, belonging to the 2nd battalion of the 60th Rifles. His name is Samuel M'Cann, a native of Manchester. James Murphy *alias* M'Cabe, another of the prisoners, is stated to be a deserter from the 10th Hussars. The others are nearly all labourers and artisans employed in various parts of the city. A Dublin paper announces that Mr. T. Nelson Underwood, a barrister, and a gentleman notorious for "advanced" opinions, has been arrested in his house, at Strabane, Derry. Papers, including directions for pike-drilling, were found with him. A staff-serjeant of the Louth Rifles has been arrested at Dundalk. Numerous arrests are also reported in Clonmel, Nenagh, and in Belfast where a pensioner and an alleged Federal officer have been taken. Nine men, who had only just returned from America, were arrested in Cork on the 7th instant.

The prisoner Sergeant Darragh of the 2nd Queen's Regiment, on trial at Cork, advances in his defence the consideration that, after fourteen years of honourable service, he would have been more fit for a lunatic asylum than a prison if he had, as charged, joined the Fenian Brotherhood. He enters into an argument to discredit Warner, the approver's testimony in the material points in which it is uncorroborated, and declares, finally, that in the annals of criminal trials there never was a case in which such a mass of perjury and contradictory swearing was presented. The prisoner said he had entered the army at eighteen, had served seven years in Africa, obtained a medal and bars in the China campaign, and been a non-commissioned officer almost during his entire career. He asked the court to place these services over against the perjury of the infamous informer. "I know," concluded the paper read by Darragh, "in the hands of British officers I may fearlessly trust my honour, my liberty, my life. False rumours have gone abroad that disloyalty has crept into the army. Do you by your verdict give the lie to the foul slander." The result of the trial is not yet known.

Corporal William Campbell, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who was arrested in Belfast last week, on a charge of Fenianism, and brought to Dublin for trial by court-martial, has been discharged from custody. The circumstances of the case having been investigated, Colonel the Hon. G. S. Calthorphe, commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards, directed that the prisoner should be discharged, and extended his furlough beyond the limit originally designated.

On the 5th inst. a private of the 60th Rifles was brought up at the police-office, in Dublin, charged with assaulting two policemen while on duty. It appears that the constables had given evidence at the Cork court-martial. The soldier will be tried by a military court.

It is stated that from the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act up to Thursday last, no less than 176 arrests of suspicious characters had been made by the Dublin police. Of these 42 were Irish-Americans, who are supposed to have come to this country with no good design, and nearly a score are deserters from her Majesty's service. Four prisoners were discharged and 172 remain in custody.

The grand juries of Leitrim and West Meath have thanked the Irish executive for their prompt measures to put down Fenianism.

The 92nd Highlanders arrived at Dublin on the 4th instant, in the troop-ship *Simoom*, from Portsmouth.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

(*From the Overland Mail, March* 10.)

The crews representing the rival universities have at length been finally arranged, and their practice will now be watched with great interest. The Oxford crew, having been practising daily over the long course to Abingdon, are again in advance of their opponents. The floods having somewhat subsided, Mr. Morrison and several old university hands coach them from the towing-path. Several alternations have been made in the Cambridge crew, and it being now finally settled that Mr. Marsden will not row, Messrs Steavenson and Kinglake, who have alternately rowing No. 6, have taken their places in the boat, Mr. Underhill leaving the crew. These changes have made vast improvement in the style and pace of the crew. On Monday last, they rowed over the long course in the new boat built by Mat Taylor, of Newcastle, and were coached by Mr. Chambers. The following is a correct return of the names and weights of the gentlemen forming the crews:—

OXFORD.	st.	lb.
1. R. J. Raikes, Merton...	11	0
2. F. Crowder, Brasenose	11	7
3. W. L. Freeman, Merton	13	1
4. F. Willan, Exeter	12	6
5. E. F. Henley, Oriel	13	0
6. W. W. Wood, University	12	2
7. H. P. Senhouse, Christ Church	11	6
M. Brown, Trinity (st.)	11	1
C. R. Tottenham, Ch. Ch. (ex.)	8	0
CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
1. Mr. Still, Caius	11	7
2. Mr. Selwyn, 3rd Trin	11	6
3. Mr. Bourke, 1st Trin	12	3
4. Mr. Fortescue	12	4
5. Mr. Steavenson	12	5
6. Mr. Kinglake	12	9
7. Mr. Watney St. John's	10	10
Mr. Griffiths, 3rd Trin. (st)	12	0
M. Forbes, St. John's (ex)	8	0

Both crews will take up their quarters at Putney in the course of next week and the race, it is expected, will be rowed down, starting from Barker's-rails. The betting is 7 to 4 on Oxford.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

(*From the Home News, March* 10.)

AN interesting lecture, of which we subjoin a copious summary, has been delivered at the United Service Institution, by Capt. Tyler, R.E., upon "Our Communication with India." The lecture theatre was well filled, and amongst the audience there were numerous ladies, who appeared to take a deep interest in the subject:—

Captain Tyler commenced by pointing out the great advantages to be obtained by increased facilities of communication between the United Kingdom and India, and, as evidence of its value he referred to the great and growing trade between this country and the East. The value of the total imports to India amounted in 1860 to £15,106,000, and rose in 1864 to £52,295,000; and the value of exports in 1864 amounted to £20,747,000, as against £17,683,000. In 1860 there were carried 527,000 tons, as against 731,000 in 1864. For Ceylon, in 1860, the total value of imports amounted to £2,274,000, and in 1864 to £3,173,000. The value of the exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom in 1860 amounted to £711,000, and in 1864 it was £882,00—the total number of tons carried being 36,000 in 1860, and 47,000 in 1864. The exports to Singapore and Easter Straits Settlements in 1860 amounted to £1,054,000. They had increased in 1864 over £1,000,000, being then £2,069,900. The value of the imports from China, including Hongkong, in 1860, amounted to £9,323,000; it had increased in 1864 to £15,548,000. The value of the exports, in 1860 amounted to £5,451,000 and was in 1864 £4,98,000. From Japan, in 1860, the value of the imports was £167,000; in 1864 it was £1,423,000. With regard to Egypt the traffic had nearly doubled, the trade with the East and Egypt having been greatly improved during recent years in consequence of the large importations of raw cotton, owing to the disastrous war in America. From that cause the imports in France from the British East Indies had increased from £57,000,000 in 1860 to £117,400,000 in 1864. The only articles brought at present from India by the overland route were precious stones, bullion, raw silk, silk goods, and elephants' teeth. The present overland route to India divided itself naturally into two great sections—one being eastward of the Mediterranean, and between Alexandria and Bombay; the other covering the distance between England and Alexandria. At present the time occupied on the latter section was 13 or 14 days but the time might be slightly reduced if Plymouth or Falmouth were made the port of departure, instead of Southampton, as was now the case. From Marseilles to Alexandria the distance by sea was 1416 miles, and this was usually accomplished in seven days by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. A suggestion had been made for reducing the time between England and Marseilles by means of a tunnel under the Straits of Dover, and extravagant as this idea might appear, he considered it not improbable that the project would one day be carried out. The bed of the sea was favourable to the construction of such a work, as it was all chalk, and the formation of the tunnel would certainly not involve greater difficulties than had been already attempted and partially overcome in the case of the Mont Cenis tunnel under the Alps. Another mode of reducing the time of the journey was by employing immense vessels on board of which the trains could be run direct from either shore. The route to Alexandria by way of Mont Cenis would be shorter than that either by Marseilles or Trieste; but at present the Alps presented a formidable barrier to a journey in this direction, and Mont Cenis could only be crossed by diligences in favourable weather, when the time occupied in crossing was 9 hours in summer, and in winter it averaged 10½ hours. The grand tunnel in course of construction through Mont Cenis is 7½ miles in length, but there are yet 4½ miles to be completed. The line via Susa would be about 42 miles in length, and abounded in steep inclines, tunnels, &c., in some places the gradient being 1 in 28. The total cost of this line would be about £5,000,000. The excavations in the tunnel are made by means of compressed air at a pressure of five atmospheres, an ingenious machine having been constructed for the purpose. After the borings have been made by means of nine "jumpers," worked by two cylinders, the machine is withdrawn previous to the blasting of the rock. Great difficulties were experienced with regard to ventilation, owing to the smoke in the tunnel, being so dense. They were at first able to bore at the rate of about 1½ metre per day, but they now, with difficulty, succeeded in boring ½ a metre. There were still about 550 yards, or 500 metres, of the present rock to be bored, and it was probable that the tunnel would not be completed for eight or twelve years. In consequence of the time that it would take to complete the excavation, a proposal had been made to construct a railway over the mountain. By means of a central rail and the horizontal wheels, an engine of moderate power can ascend the mountain with ease. It was proposed to cover the line to guard against avalanches and snow. One great advantage of the central rail was, that it reduced the chance of accidents from running off the line to a minimum. On two experimental occasions engines had been known to leave the bearing rails, but in both cases the central rail had brought them back on to the line. The cost of this line was about £8,000 per mile, and would, it was calculated, be completed in about two years. Another system had been proposed, which introduced the Archimedean screw, by which means the engine would be twisted up the incline; the pneumatic mode had also been considered, but neither of these had the same advantages with regard to safety as the one first mentioned. Another route was *viâ* Trieste, which was 420 miles longer by land than that *viâ* Marseilles.

With regard to the other portion of the route, from the east of the Mediterranean to Bombay, the voyage from Suez to Aden was by the Red Sea, where the navigation was difficult and also disagreeable. When the Suez Canal, 72 miles in length, was completed, the navigation would be direct from Alexandria to the head waters of the Red Sea. A boat had already traversed the whole of this distance by water. M. de Lesseps had to contend with great difficulties in carrying out this work. A hundred steam dredges had been ordered for the purposes of excavation for the canal, and one vessel that had put into Falmouth in distress had on board 28 of these steam dredges. There could be no doubt that when this canal was completed it would be of great use to us,—both in a political and commercial point of view; more so in fact than it would be to any other nation, for as much long as we had command of the sea, it would be entirely under our power. Another route suggested was by the Euphrates, and the first discoverer of which might be fairly said to have been Alexander the Great. By the route over the Orontes river a distance of 800 miles would be saved, and it would no doubt be very important in a strategical point of view. We should be able then to reinforce or relieve our troops in the East with greater facility than at present. He did not think that the English Government would meet with any great opposition in carrying out this route. It was an interesting feature to every reader of prophecy that the increased facilities of communication pointed in a beaten track towards the Holy Land. It had been seen how true the prophecy had been with regard to the scattering of the Jews, and we might be sure that it would be fulfilled with regard to their return to that land. They might hope that in furthering the increased facilities of communication they were also contributing to fulfil the destiny of Providence regarding that unfortunate and despised race.

The lecture throughout was listened to with great attention, and the several routes were illustrated by maps and drawings suspended on the walls. A cordial vote of thanks, proposed by the president, was unanimously tendered to Captain Tyler for his very able and instructive communication.

WAR-OFFICE GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 9.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Major-General Poole Vallancey England to be colonel commandant, vice Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Maclachlan, deceased.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. James Colquhoun to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Francis Rowland Forster, who retires upon half-pay; Cornet James Cunningham Douglas to be lieut, by purchase, vice Colquhoun.

3rd Hussars—Edward Joseph Magrath, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Richard Cormack John Lynch-Staunton, whose appointment has been cancelled.

7th Hussars—Captain George Henry Powell, from 32nd Foot, to be captain, vice Metcalfe, who exchanges, receiving a portion of the former difference between Cavalry and Infantry.

11th Hussars.—Lord Charles George Archibald Hamilton to be cornet, by purchase, vice George William Smith, who retires.

15th Hussars—Lieut. Gerald Walker to be captain, by purchase, vice Edwyn Walker, who retires; Cornet John Dennison Hargreaves to be lieut., by purchase, vice Gerald Walker; Gentleman Cadet George Nugent Ross Wetherall, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, by purchase, vice Hargreaves.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Colonel William Manley Hall Dixon to be colonel, vice E. C. Warde, C.B., removed as a general officer; Captain and Brevet Major F. W. C. Ord to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet Colonel Dixon; Second Captain C. E. Torrieno to be captain, vice Brevet Major Ord; Lieut. T. Clarke to be second captain, vice Torrieno.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. E. F. S. Lloyd, to be second captain, vice R. M. Smith, placed on the second list.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieut. James Blaikie Keith, from the 69th Foot, to be lieut., vice Norman, who exchanges.

6th Foot—Lieut. Charles White to be captain, by purchase, vice William Charles Frind Burlton Bennett, who retires; Ensign George Sharp Grimble to be lieut., by purchase, vice Whyte; Gentleman Cadet Cornelius Sullivan, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Grimble.

12th Foot—Staff Assistant Surgeon John Wallace, M.D., to be assistant surgeon, vice George Banks Floyer Arden, promoted on the Staff.

18th Foot—The second Christian name of ensign Powell is Hudleston, and not Huddleston, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 13th February, 1866.

24th Foot.—Ensign Ellis Lee to be lieut., by purchase, vice Henry Francis Brouncker, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Francis Pender Porteous, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ellis Lee.

25th Foot—Quartermaster Sergeant Timothy Geoghegan from the 89th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice Christopher Kettyles, deceased.

28th Foot—Lieut. Gordon Charles Stennett Ducat to be adjutant, vice Frederick Rance, promoted to a half-pay company, without purchase.

33rd Foot—Captain Edward Metcalf, from the 7th Hussars, to be captain, vice Powell, who exchanges; Gentleman Cadet Charles Frederick Alexander Turnbull, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Robert Henry Beresford, transferred to the 39th Foot.

33rd Foot—Captain Francis George Stapleton has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

39th Foot—Lieut. Chauncy Arthur Taylor to be captain, by purchase, vice Augustus Frederic Raper, who retires; Ensign Charles John Myers to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Taylor; Ensign Robert Henry Beresford, from the 32nd Foot, to be ensign, vice Myers.

47th Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Atherley William Forrest, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dawson Palgrave Turner, who retires.

60th Foot—Ensign Francis Grenville Doyle, from the 63rd Foot, to be ensign, vice Rowland Willis, who retires.

63rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Robert Wm. Bastow, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Francis Grenville Doyle, transferred to the 60th Foot.

69th Foot—Lieutenant Luke Norman, from the 1st Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Keith, who exchanges.

80th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Melville Thompson Neale, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice John Christopher Robinson, who retires.

82nd Foot—Ensign James Bird Hutchinson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stephen Pitt, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Robert George Bellers, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hutchinson.

102nd Foot—Ensign John Blair to be lieut., vice Alex. Cuppage, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Augustus Henry Hornsby, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Blair.

107th Foot—Lieut. Charles Patton Chambers to be capt., vice Wm. Colquhoun Stirling, deceased; Ensign Walter Cave to be lieut., vice Chambers; Ensign George Wm. Beresford to be lieut., vice Andrew Wm. Hearsey, who resigns; Gentleman Cadet Edwin Wardroper, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Cave; Gentleman Cadet Francis Wm. Robertson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Beresford.

109th Foot—Lieut. Edward SperlingBeville to be captain, vice Brevet Major Astell Thomas Welsh, seconded on appointment as a district inspector of musketry in India; Ensign Robert P. Simpson to be lieutenant, vice Beville; Gentleman Cadet Andrew Henry Macintire, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Simpson.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Eagar, 31st Foot, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be colonel, under the royal warrant of Feb. 3.

Captain W. Crossman, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of major in China, and Japan while employed in particular service in those countries.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 26th ult., of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Maclachlan, Royal Artillery:—

Major-General William Bell, Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-general.

Colonel, with local rank of Major-General, E. C. Warde, C. B., Royal Artillery, to be major-general.

Captain and Brevet Major L. J. A. Armit, Royal Engineers, to be lieut.-colonel.

Captain George Drury, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be major.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
March 1	Calcutta	Jopp	Gravesend.
,, 3	City of Edinburgh	Soden	Clyde.
	Jonet Ferguson	Sumyers (for Kurrachee)	Deal.
	Victor	Simpson	Sunderland.
	Victoria	Thompson	Do.
,, 4	Mangerton	Monck	Do.
,, 5	Lloyd Rayner	Pollock	Gravesend.
	Anna	Sarabochia	Liverpool.
	Cambay	Johnson	Do.
,, 6	Unrivalled		Bristol.
,, 7	Ophelia	Strickland	Liverpool.
,, 8	Theresa	Batty (for Kurrachee)	Deal.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Bulwark, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 13th, lat. 8 S., long. 79 E.
Whitehaven, Bordeaux to Bombay, Jan. 7th, lat. 38 S., long. 45 E.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.,

		Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	Feb. 7	Mar. 8.	—
MADRAS	,, 6		
BOMBAY	,, 13		
BURMAH	Jan. 9		
HONGKONG	,, 14		
SHANGHAI	,, 8		
CEYLON	,, 30		
SINGAPORE	,, 21		
PENANG	,, 23		

The steamer with the heavy portion of the [illegible] expected at Southampton on March 13.

BOMBAY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday the cases which were heard possessed no public interest.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

LIEUT. COL. LEWIS PELLY, Political Resident of Muscat, proceeded on Saturday last, by H. M.'s war-sloop *Pantaloon*, to the Persian Gulf.

WE understand that Mr. H. E. Leeke, Second Magistrate of Police (who is now in England), has obtained further leave of absence for six months.

THE ship *Euxine*, Devereux, master, from Bombay to Akyab, has put into Cochin, master seriously ill.—*Bombay Saturday Review, April* 7.

THE Commissioner of Police has suggested to Government the advisability of granting licences to the wholesale liquor shop-keepers, as is done in other cases.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—Mr. Justice Westropp, on the rising of the Court on Saturday last, intimated that the services of the Special Jury would be no longer required at the present Criminal Sessions.

A NOTORIOUS pick-pocket, named Dewjee Pandoo, was on Saturday last sentenced by the Senior Magistrate, to fourteen days' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, on a charge of stealing Rs. 2-1 from the pocket of one Mooljee Purshotum.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday, by the S. S. *Koina*, Captain Baldwin, to Aden and Suez:—Mr. A. D. Robertson; Master Robertson; Miss Robertson; Mr. W. Haywood; Mr. Charles Powell; and Major Honner.

THE distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Parsee Girls' School Association takes place at half-past four o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the residence of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Tardeo Road. H. E. Sir Bartle Frere will preside, and Lady Frere has kindly consented to present the prizes.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 7th and 6 P. M. of the 8th April: max. 8 hours 58 minutes; min. 2 hour 39 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 7th, and the Continent of Europe 6th April.

NAVULCHUND SAGGUR, a reputed rogue, who has been twice convicted in the High Court, was on Saturday brought up at the Fort Police Court before Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, for stealing several articles, worth Rs. 8 and 10 annas, belonging to a Hindoo named Jadowjee. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THE new building for the Court of Small Causes is rapidly approaching completion, and we understand will be ready for use next month. It contains four large light and airy halls, with ante-rooms for the use of the Judges, &c., all of which are in every respect what Courts of this kind ought to be.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment, N. I., at the Esplanade, this afternoon:—

March	"King William"	Heinsdrof.
Charivari	"Pot-pourrie"	Hamm.
Valse	"Passion flower"	Cook.
Morceaux	"Obligato for Cornet a Piston"	Suppe.
Quadrille	"Cologne"	Coote.
Galop	"Voltige"	Lumbye.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday by B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Tilly*, to Malabar Coast:—Lieutenant and Mrs. Tower; Mr. F. P. Hughes; Mr. Hurridass Vehandass; Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane; Captain Hoskin; and Lieutenant McGowan; Mr. David Beattie; Mr. W. C. Ward; Mr. Hajee Mahomed Seedick and two ladies; Major Blake; and Dr. Rutherford.

THE Parsee female who was on Thursday last precipitated from the first storey of a house in Churney Oart by another Parsee woman on account of some altercation between them, was on Saturday afternoon still in a very precarious state. On Friday last she became conscious and her deposition was taken before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in the presence and hearing of the other female, named Heerabaee. Heerabaee is at present in the custody of the police.

UNDER instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, when Brigade Commands are held by Regimental Colonels who retain the old rate of Regimental pay and allowances, they will receive, in addition to such rates, the old scale of Staff salary for these appointments, as shown in the margin.

	Rs. A. P.
Brigadier General, 1st Class.	
Regimental Pay and Allowances	1,265 5 0
Staff Salary	1,070 0 0
	2,335 5 0
Brigadier General, 2nd Class.	
Regimental Pay and Allowances	1,265 5 0
Staff Salary	800 0 0
	2,065 5 0

THE impudent allusion in the *Times of India* on Saturday to Mr. Anstey's intended departure from Bombay would be unworthy of notice if it did not afford us an opportunity of reproducing by way of contrast a paragraph which appeared in that paper on a former occasion when Mr. Anstey was also leaving these shores. Our contemporary was then of the following opinion:—

"We regret to learn that the Bombay Bar will shortly "lose one of its most distinguished ornaments by the re-"tirement of Mr. Chisholm Anstey who, we understand, "returns to England by the Mail steamer of the 27th "instant. Ill-health is, we believe, the cause of Mr. Anstey's "retirement, and it is said that he will not again return "to India.

"Mr. Anstey has been one of the most successful prac-"titioners that ever pleaded at the Bombay Bar; and "most deservedly so, as he has proved himself to be one of "the most independent, as he was certainly one of the most "able and painstaking men that has ever shed lustre on "the Bar of the Supreme Court in this country."

Our contemporary's opinions have since undergone a wonderful perversion; but the distinguished talents of Mr Anstey, and his unimpeachable character should have preserved him from such flippant attempts at wit—which in fact are direct insults—as our contemporary indulged in in Saturday's issue.

MANY Missionaries have left Bombay for Europe since the beginning of the year. The Rev. Mr. Albrecht, of the German Mission, Dharwar, and the Rev. Mr. Glardon, of the Rajpootana Mission, left in the same steamer, about two months ago. We fear there is not much prospect of seeing these brethren again in India. Mr. Glardon made two attempts to reside in this country, but on both occasions lost his health. Mr. Albrecht had been a long time in the country (having come out in 1842), and was compelled to leave by the state of his health. An interesting event marked the closing months of his stay in the country. He became acquainted with two persons who were lying in the goal at Dharwar under sentence of death, having been convicted of murder. After he had visited them a number of times, he found reason to believe that they were innocent of the crime, and were the victims of a conspiracy. He waited on the Judge and submitted the evidence which he had obtained. New light was thrown upon the case; the Judge interested himself greatly in behalf of the prisoners; the facts were forwarded to the High Court of Appeal; the sentence was reversed; and a telegram from Government reached Dharwar just in time to save the prisoners from being executed. They were subsequently liberated, and Mr. Albrecht received a letter of warm thanks from H. E. the Governor in Council.—*Bombay Guardian, April* 7.

THE many interested in the proposed visit of the Opera Company to Simla during the present season, must have received with melancholy dissatisfaction our announcement of some weeks back, that the project had fallen to the ground, and that their subscriptions in advance would probably be buried in its ruins. It is with no callous indifference to exposing any one to the pangs of a fresh disappointment, that we mention that a telegram was received in Calcutta a few days back, by a gentleman on the Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the following purport:—"From Augusto Cagli, Milan. Opera Company leaves Milan for Calcutta 19th March, please secure six rooms, Hotel, Simla." Signor Cagli, it may be remembered, was the *impressario* of the Company which visited Bombay the winter before last, while the name of the agent who negociated for the proposed Simla Company last autumn was Stelzery. Mr. Stelzery, too, "signed articles," before his departure, for an entire hotel; but then he was to have brought out a very extensive *troupe*, complete even to the machinists, chorus-singers, and call-boy. Either Signor Cagli is far less magnificent in his intentions, or looks on the matter of "doubling-up" with the true continental scorn of minor considerations. And if it should prove that some sort of Opera Company is really on the way, where and how is it to play? For every acoustic and mechanical device proposed, by way of adapting the Simla Theatre, was abandoned, immediately it appeared as though the "enterprising *impressario*" had levanted; perhaps Monsieur Stelzery is at once a Sybarite and a wag, who would spend £5 upon a heartless joke at our discomfiture, by way of a *finale*! Come what may, we fear that any Opera scheme for this season must prove a stupendous failure.—*Pioneer, April* 2.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, Mr. Sylvester Douglas Birch, B.C.S., late Accountant General, Bombay, and Mr. Michael Hugh Scott, of the firm of Ritchie, Steuart & Co., of Bombay, were elected directors.—*Home News, March* 10.

A LETTER from Milan mentions that new carriages have been built in that city to run upon the long line of railway from Susa to Brindisi, which is to convey the Indian mails and travellers from England. Some of these carriages are adapted for families or parties of friends. They are rather longer than the usual carriages, and divided into three compartments communicating by sliding doors. There is the anteroom for servants, the sitting-room with four convenient sofas, upon each of which one person can sleep, a bedroom with a bed for two persons, washing apparatus, &c., while in the daytime the travellers can walk up and down through the three compartments.—*Id.*

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THERE was hardly so good an attendance at the Theatre on Friday as might have been expected. The Minstrels having performed the night before no doubt had something to do with the scanty Dress Circle, although Stalls, Pit, and Gallery were filled on both occasions.

The Professor commenced with a lecture on Voltaic Electricity, which he illustrated by a series of interesting experiments, and concluded the first part of the evening's entertainment with an exposure of the farce of spirit-rapping. This he accomplished in an ingenious manner, causing spirits to rap at his word of command from all parts of the Theatre; rapping out the exact time of night as indicated by any watch submitted him for the purpose: the Professor standing meanwhile in the Stalls, and far removed from any apparatus.

So far the amusement partook of the character of a Polytechnic entertainment, and, [illegible] well as scientific, excited no great amount of interest. The raising of the curtain, however, at the commencement of the second part, brought about an entirely different feeling. Fourteen empty chairs were ranged across the stage in two rows, and to fill them as many individuals were required in order to provide a selection of subjects for the Professor's electro biological manipulation. The call for volunteers was promptly responded to from all parts of the house; and of the fourteen individuals who presented themselves, two were gentlemen belonging to different mercantile firms here and well known, three Hindoos, four Parsees, four Portuguese, and a European lad of some eighteen or twenty years of age. Sitting with their backs to the audience, the business of the evening now commenced in earnest. After the process of "introduction," which lasted about twenty minutes, and consisted in each individual staring intently at some metallic substance held in the hand, the closing of the eyes, and clasping and unclasping of the hands, the Professor announced that he had no power over some of his subjects, and they were consequently at liberty to return to their seats. Of these one was a European, two Hindoos, and two Parsees; the remaining nine being requested to turn their chairs and face the audience. It is worthy of remark that at this stage of the proceedings, no perceptible difference of any kind could be observed in the countenances of those under the Professor's influence. His first selection was a Portuguese lad of about sixteen years of age; and this young gentleman cut a most ludicrous figure. He could neither unclose his fist, walk straight, move, or, in fact, exert his will in any possible way without permission of the Professor. Next in order came one of the two European gentlemen, and here Mr. Bushell was not quite so successful. It is true this subject, to a very great extent, succumbed to the electro-biological influence, but it never entirely conquered him. For a few seconds he could not unclasp his hand, and then with apparently great effort he succeeded in doing so; so with his feet and legs, and so with his voice. He could say "Grant Road Theatre" readily enough, but on fresh passes being made, stuttered unmistakeably in pronouncing the word "Fire." Unwilling as the operator was to let his subject depart without thoroughly subduing him, he had to give in at last. The same remarks, as the foregoing, apply to a Parsee who next underwent the ordeal. This young fellow, however, lost all control of his feet and legs, but could remember his name when told he had forgotten it. The most remarkable part of the whole performance occurred with the manipulation of the last of the volunteers. The influence Professor Bushell obtained over this young fellow, a European lad of some 18 or 20 years of age, was so astounding that many people present firmly believed him to be a confederate; fortunately for the Professor's reputation he happened to be well known to a large number of the audience, being in fact a son of Mr. Inspector Hallums, of the Bombay constabulary. This young fellow was made to believe he was drinking sherry, whisky, brandy, &c., out of a glass containing water; and at the word of command his body became so rigid that on his head and feet being placed on chairs opposite each other, the Professor, who is a tall man, sat and stood on the bridge thus created. There could be no mistake about this, for no amount of physical strength could have accomplished such a feat. The oddest part of the business is that Hallums knew perfectly well what was going on, but had absolutely no power whatever to help himself. This last experiment brought the entertainment to a close. Whatever scepticism may exist in the mind of individuals, as to the amount of power the Professor may be enabled to wield over his subjects by this occult science, there can be no question as to his honesty of purpose; and that he has a wonderful power over certain individuals is equally above suspicion and question. By the insertion in the programme of the Rope Tying Trick, and a judicious curtailment of the Lecture on Voltaic Electricity with its experiments, the entertainment would leave nothing to be desired. A second performance is to be given to-morrow evening, when we have no doubt the Professor will be even more successful than on his opening night.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Seventeenth Day, Saturday, 7th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the Bench at the usual time, the following cases were tried before common juries:—

FORGERY.—Pillajee Morojee and Amboonath Janardhun were charged with the forgery of a Government currency note, and on other counts, with using as genuine a forged document knowing the same to be forged.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson for the first prisoner, and Mr. Anstey for the second. Mr. Anstey was instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee.

Mr. Hayllar having briefly stated the main facts of the case to the jury, called the following evidence:

Chella Ghoda, the prosecutor, a grocer, keeping a shop in the Kalbadavie road, knew the first prisoner, who had business transactions with him. On Wednesday the 3rd January last, he came to his shop and asked him to cash a note for Rs. 1,000, to deduct Rs. 80, which he owed to prosecutor, and to give him the balance of Rs. 920. Prisoner produced the note now in Court, which the prosecutor could identify by a piece of paper which was pasted at the back of it. Prosecutor looked at the note by lamp-light, and told a boy to fetch a Purvoe to read and examine the note. The prisoner thereupon said he would cash it the next day at the Bank of Bombay. Witness objected, saying he must cash it. The prisoner seized the note and ran away. Witness raised an alarm, upon which a policeman arrested the prisoner. In consequence of what witness told them, he asked the prisoner three times if he had the note with him. The prisoner denied having got it, but after some discussion with the policeman, he produced it. The policeman then took the parties to a European constable.

Mr. Anstey here brought to the notice of the Court that the notes, on which the prisoners were indicted, were wholly different; and that, not having seen the charges before, he thought the prisoners were implicated in the same offence. It now appeared there was an improper joinder of both prisoners and offences; and the learned counsel asked the Court to reserve the point, in case a conviction was obtained.

His Lordship said he thought it was too late; and that the case having already gone to the jury, the only alternative seemed to be to ask the jury to return a verdict of not guilty against the second prisoner. His Lordship explained how the mistake arose on the recent change in the office of Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Branson applied that the point referred to by his learned friend, Mr. Anstey, might be reserved as against his client also.

Mr. Hayllar proposed that the charges be amended by inserting counts which had been framed by the Clerk of the Crown. He would offer evidence of mutual abetment.

Mr. Anstey said, when Mr. Hayllar offered evidence of mutual abetment, it would be time to decide the question of amendment of the charge.

Some further discussion ensued on the question raised, in which the Advocate General, who appeared for the prosecution with Mr. Hayllar, and came in at this stage of the proceedings, took part, remarking that, not being satisfied with the charges which had been drawn in the Crown office, he framed another set of right counts, and was surprised that they should not be on the indictment. His Lordship suggested to the Advocate General to allow the trial to go on, reserving the informality brought to notice by Mr. Anstey.

The Advocate General, after consultation with his learned junior, said he would allow the second prisoner to be acquitted by the jury and discharged.

The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Advocate General asked that he might be detained, as there was another charge against the prisoner.

Mr. Anstey contended that the prisoner could not now be detained.

His Lordship was of the same opinion as Mr. Anstey; and the prisoner was discharged. Before he could leave the Court-house, however, he was taken up on a warrant issued at the instance of the Crown Solicitor, with a view to being placed again before the magistrate on a charge of forgery.

Witto Crustnajee, a police havildar, recollected seeing the prosecutor on the evening of the 3rd January last, on the Kalbadavie road. He called out to him saying, "havildar, this Purvoe has got a false note, do you seize him." The prisoner was then going towards the witness, and he seized him. Witness asked him if he had got a false note; he said he had not. Witness said he would search him, upon which he (prisoner) said he belonged to the police and would not allow the witness to search him. When witness was about to search him he produced the note now in Court. Witness could identify it by the piece of paper which Mr. Tighe had pasted upon it.

To Mr. Branson—I have no other means of identifying the note except the piece of paper which is stuck upon it.

Mr. Michael Tighe, a superintendent of police, remembered the prisoner being brought to him on the evening of the 3rd January last. The note before the Court was seen by him. He took a note of the number, but had not brought it with him. He did not know who stuck the piece of paper upon it; it was put on by some one at the Police Court. Witness asked the prisoner to allow him to search his house. He then said he got it from a Parsee, and afterwards that he got it from Amboonath, and that Amboonath had given another false note for Rs. 1,000 to another Marwarree. Witness asked prisoner to point out the house of the Marwarree who had the other note; and he pointed out the shop of Moolla Wuckta. Moolla at first denied that he had any note; but he afterwards admitted having received it, and his partner produced it from a box. Amboonath was then arrested, and witness repeated to him the statement the prisoner Pillajee had made against him. This was done in presence of Pillajee.

To the Court—I have no doubt this is the note brought to me by the havildar.

Hurrychund Narayan said that he kept the register of note at the Bank of Bombay. The notes for Rs. 1,000 before the Court was wholly forged. The paper was not the bank paper.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, said there could be no question that the note was forged; but the point for the jury to decide was, whether the prosecution had succeeded in connecting the prisoner with that note, or whether the prisoner had a fraudulent intention in using it, if he did use it, as genuine. The inconsistencies and improbabilities of the story for the prosecution were apparent upon the face of the evidence; and the learned counsel commented upon them at some length. There was no proof of identification of the note: the prosecutor looked at it for a minute; the policeman saw the piece of paper upon it, and the learned counsel submitted it would be absurd to suppose that either of them could thereby identify a note they had casually seen. Mr. Tighe was the only witness who could have identified it, as he took down the number; but he did not produce the memorandum therefore, [illegible] counsel trusted the jury would acquit the prisoner.

His Lordship having summed up the case at some length, with comments upon portions of the evidence, the jury retired to their room for deliberation, and returned into Court in about twelve minutes, with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner on the counts of attempting to use, as genuine, a forged currency note, and having in his possession a forged document knowing it to be forged. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment in the Bombay jail for a term of five years.

A JUROR FINED.—The second common jury was called at 1-15 P. M., and Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy, one of the jurors, not being in attendance, his name was called out three times, and he was declared to have forfeited Rs. 20. Another Parsee juror, Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy, was then called in his place. Before the jurors were sworn, however, Mr. Cursetjee appeared in Court, when His Lordship said he "would allow Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy to be emancipated." Mr. Cursetjee was then sworn upon the jury.

NEGLIGENCE AS A RAILWAY SERVANT.—William John Charles Allroy was charged, as a servant of the G. I. P. Railway Company, with wilfully omitting to do what he was legally bound to do; and pleaded not guilty.

His Lordship told the jury that an intimation had been made to the Clerk of the Crown by the solicitor to the Company, that it was not their intention to carry on the prosecution against the prisoner; and the jury were thereupon asked to return a formal verdict of not guilty. The jury having done so, the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

THEFT.—Bhugwan Munsookh and Munsookh Tribowun, son and father, were charged with theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty; the second not guilty.

Mr. Hayllar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey for the second prisoner.

Mr. Hayllar, having briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury, called the following evidence:

Nuttoo Jethajee, a resident of Cochrum, a village near Ahmedabad, said he was taken into custody in this case, but was afterwards released. He knew the prisoner who acted as nazir in the moonsiff's court. He recollected receiving from prisoner, at his own house in January last, a bundle of notes. Prisoner said, "here is a bundle of papers; do you keep them." It was dark at the time. He (witness) did not examine the bundle; but put it in a small chatty which was placed on the top of a large earthern vessel. He was a naik in the moonsiff's court; he used to serve summons and to lie down in the court. (A laugh.) He did not remember having received any papers from the prisoner previously to this. The bundle was wrapped up in a piece of cloth, and remained with him for three days, at the end of which the prisoner and two Banians came to his house at night. Munsookh (the prisoner) said to witness, "give the papers I have left with you." He brought the bundle and gave it to the prisoner, who handed it to the two Banians. One of the Banians then asked witness to accompany them as far as the river near the village. He went with them to the river, which is at a short distance from his house. Two or three persons were sitting in the road, but he did not see their faces: they, too, went with the witness and the Banians to the river. After leaving them there, witness returned to his house, where he was apprehended the next day. He never afterwards saw the bundle.

To Mr. Anstey—I fainted once in the magistrate's court. The prisoner Bhugwan did not give me the bundle. The sheristadar, by order of the saheb, manufactured me from a prisoner into a witness. By sheristadar I mean the interpreter to Mr. Bickersteth. I may have asked the prisoner some questions on receiving the bundle from him. I do not recollect having asked any question: there was nothing to ask about. Cooly, Rajpoot, and Garashia is the robber caste of Guzerat; but I never robbed any one. I had a dram of opium at 6 o'clock in the morning.

To Mr. Hayllar—I am not under the effects of opium now, and understand what is said to me.

Jeysing Huttecsing knew the last witness, to whose house he recollected going on the night of the 16th January last, with Munsookh the prisoner, Khemchund the prosecutor, a Bombay jemadar, Balakee a dealer in silk cloth, and another man whose name witness did not know. The prisoner took him and Balakee to the house of the last witness: the others remained at the entrance to the village. Nuthoo, at prisoner's request, produced a bundle which the prisoner handed to witness. It was not wrapped up with anything but a piece of paper, and contained forty-two currency notes. Witness counted the notes, but did not observe their value at the time. They then left the house, Nuthoo accompanying them to the river's bank. The witness and the other persons then went to Ahmedabad. They went to witness's office, where witness counted the forty-two notes and handed them to the prosecutor. The latter counted the value in the presence of the prisoner, and said that it amounted to Rs. 1,150.

To Mr. Anstey—I did not go to the village in consequence of a conversation between the prisoner and his son. His son was not with us. The prisoner said to me privately that, from the information he got from his son, he would go and point out the place where the notes were.

Mr. Hayllar, in answer to His Lordship, said he did not think he could carry the proof against the prisoner any further, and would therefore offer no more evidence against him. Under the circumstances His Lordship asked the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner Munsookh Tribhowun was accordingly discharged.

In answer to the Court, Munsookh said the age of his son, the first prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was thirteen

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years. His Lordship reserved sentence until he should read over the papers in the case.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Appajee Nilcunt was charged with criminal breach of trust and dishonestly converting to his own use certain property entrusted to him. He pleaded not guilty.

Prushram Bhasker, a Brahmin priest, came to Bombay a month and a half ago, and knew the prisoner, who lived in Hunooman Lane, in the room next to witness's. He was in the habit of coming to him. On the 4th February last, prisoner came to him, and asked him to lend him three *sarees* (embroidered with gold wire,) in order that he might show them to a *seth*. Witness had brought such clothes for sale at Bombay, and the prisoner had seen them in his box. The value of the three pieces was Rs. 200. The prisoner did not return the clothes. In consequence of information received, witness went by rail to Tanna three days afterwards, and found prisoner in a boarding house. He said the *sarees* were at Bombay. Witness caused the prisoner to be arrested and brought to Bombay. The following day witness saw his property in charge of the police. He never authorised the prisoner to sell the *sarees*, nor received anything from him.

To the jury—These *sarees* were presented to me and my wife, as begging Brahmins, at Gwalior, by a wealthy *seth*.

Ramchunder Govind, a police havildar, remembered receiving information on the 8th February last, in consequence of which he went to the Chuckla in search of the clothes before the Court. He went to the house of one Chimajee Bhawoo, who gave up one of the clothes before the Court. The following day prisoner was taken into custody; and said to witness he had sold the property and would show where it was. He took him to the house of Balsett Essoo, who admitted that he had purchased one of the clothes in Court for Rs. 14-8-0; and gave it up. Prisoner then took witness to the house of one Gynappa Roodrappa, who said, in presence of the prisoner, that he purchased a blue *saree* from the prisoner for Rs. 25-4; Gunnoo gave up the *saree*. Witness showed the clothes to the prosecutor, who claimed them as his property.

Balsett Essoo remembered purchasing of the prisoner, for Rs. 14-8, the *sella* before the Court, which he stated was his own property. A few days afterwards witness gave it up to the police.

Gynappa Roodrappa purchased from the prisoner, on the 6th or 7th February last, for Rs. 25-4, a green gold embroidered *saree*, the one before the Court. He gave it up a day or two afterwards to the police. The prisoner, in answer to witness, said he sold the *saree* as a broker.

Gopall Purushram, a Brahmin priest, knew the prosecutor and remembered being at his house on a Sunday in February last. The prisoner was there; he took some clothes (those before the Court) from the prosecutor, and said he would show them to the *seth* and return in an hour or two.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury convicted the prisoner after a few minutes' consultation, and His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Original Jurisdiction.

Friday, 6th April 1866.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Couch.)

Narayen Shamjee vs. The Goozerat Trading Company (Limited.)

Motiram Dulputram vs. The same.

To-day His Lordship delivered judgment in these cases. He said—

This was an application to this Court under section 288 of Act 8 of 1859, to execute a decree of the District Court at Ahmedabad made on the 8th of November 1865, by which the Goozerat Trading Company (Limited) was ordered to be wound up, and the proceedings in the suits that might have been or might be thereafter brought against it suspended. This order or decree was made by the District Court under and by virtue of Act 19 of 1857, sections 71 and 72, the latter of which provides that after the date of the order for winding up the Company all suits and actions against the Company shall, if the Court so orders it, be stayed. Now, although this is not a decree for property or money such as is ordinarily made by the Courts, and to which the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure are more particularly applicable, I think I must consider it as coming within the power given by section 288. Unless this is done, the object of Act 19 of 1857, that the assets of the Company should be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities in a due course of administration (section 73), could not in many cases be attained. The Court by which the order or decree for winding up is made, has no power to stay suits or actions brought in other Courts, and if any of the property of the Company should be beyond its jurisdiction and the Company be liable to be sued in the Court having jurisdiction where the property is, a judgment might be attained against it and the property be taken in execution and prevented from being applied in a due course of administration. In the present case the head office of the Company is at Ahmedabad, and the order for winding up was properly made by the Court there, but there are many cases where the order for winding up would be made by this Court, and the Company would have property beyond the limits of its ordinary jurisdiction and be liable to be sued in other Courts in the Presidency, and it would cause much mischief if the decree or order for winding up and staying suits and actions could not be enforced by those Courts. Section 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure says, "A decree of any civil court within any of the British territories in India, or established by authority of the Governor General of India in Council in the territories of any foreign prince or state, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court whose duty it is to execute the same, may be executed within [illegible] And section 287, that, "The copy of any decree or of any order for execution when filed in the Court to which it shall have been transmitted for the purpose of being executed as assigned, shall for such purpose have the same effect as a decree or order for execution made by such Court." The decree of the 8th November 1865 has been transmitted to this Court and is now filed in it, and the only question is, from what period it is to have effect upon suits pending in this Court? I think it can take effect only from the time when it is filed here, and that the suits can only be stayed from that time until it was filed, this Court could not take notice of it and the proceedings in the suits were perfectly regular. Section 288 says, "When application shall be made to any Court to execute the decree of any other Court as aforesaid, the Court to which the application shall be made or referred, shall proceed to execute the same according to its own rules in like cases." And there are no words which would authorise the Court to give to the decree a retrospective effect, and treat it as a decree of Court of the date when it was originally made. In one of the suits in this Court, 971, 1865, in which Motiram Dulputram was the plaintiff, the decree had, before this application was made, been executed by attachment of property of the defendants consisting of shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company and Bank of Bombay, and dividends due from the estate of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, but no sale has yet been made. Where the decree has been actually executed by the attachment of property, I think, although the sum, decree may not have been realized by a sale, there is no longer a suit or action to be stayed with, in the meaning of section 72 of Act 19, 1857. Sec. 201 of the Companies Act, 1862, in England enacts that "The Court may at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up an unregistered Company, and before making an order for winding up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any action, suit, or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Courts think fit." And upon this Lord Justice Knight Bruce in Exparte Parry in *in re* The great Ship Company (Limited) 33 Law Journal. N. S. Chanc. 245, says "Now as to this section two doubts have presented themselves to my mind: first, whether, the action having been concluded by judgment and execution, and there being nothing more to be done in it but to raise the money by sale of the goods, such a case was within the language of this section according to its true construction, the words being to restrain further proceedings in any action, suit, or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company." It has been ably argued on the part of the appellant that the execution in this case was not within the provisions of this section, and I am not sure that the argument is not well founded. If this is the true construction of the English Act, still more would it be of the Indian Act, where the only words are suits and actions, and the more extensive word proceedings is not used. In the decree of the District Court, I find this passage: "From this we have come to the opinion that the suits that may have been or be hereafter brought against this Company in Bombay, should be stopped till we write again. Therefore, agreeably thereto, we wrote an English letter dated the 16th day of October, of the year 1865, to the Honourable High Court of Judicature in Bombay, whereupon an English letter, dated the 31st day of October, of the year 1865, was received from the Acting Prothonotary saheb of that Court to the effect that the judges sahebs of the Honourable High Court could not make any order in the matter stated in our letter, but that any order that we might have passed should be filed in that Court, by some one of the parties interested according to the rules of the Civil Procedure Act, and then, should any party or parties present an application to the Court, the Honourable judges sahebs would pass a proper order thereon." The order for the attachment in suit 917 of 1865, was made on the 16th December 1865, and if instead of adopting the irregular proceeding above mentioned, the Judge had directed the parties before him to proceed according to the provisions of the Code of Procedure, it is probable that the suit would have been stayed before the attachment issued. Making all due allowance for the novelty of the proceeding, the act of the Judge appears to show too little regard for the provisions of the law as to the Procedure in the Courts. But the mistake of the Judge will not authorise me to put a different construction in this than in any other case, and as regards suit 917 the application must be refused. In the other suit, 307 of 1865, in which Narrayen Shamjee and others are plaintiffs, no attachment has issued, and there is nothing to prevent the suit being stayed. As to that suit, therefore, the decree of the District Court is executed by this Court, ordering it to be stayed, and that the plaintiff shall be entitled to add to his claim his costs in the suit incurred up to the time of this application.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Friday, 6th April 1866.

Muncherjee Eduljee vs. Bapoojee Sorabjee Laiwalla.

Mr. Howard, for the plaintiff, showed cause on affidavit against a rule obtained on the 26th ult., by Mr. Anstey on the part of the defendant, for a review of His Lordship's judgment in this case under section 376 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The learned counsel read the plaintiff's affidavit and also the defendant's affidavit, to which that was a reply. He contended that the plaintiff ought not to be prejudiced by having his judgment and execution set aside, unless he could be shown to be in fault.

The Court—Has execution been levied?

Mr. Howard—The defendant was taken under a Ca. Sa. upon the 28th March, but having paid debt and costs, is discharged.

The learned counsel then went on to say that his client denied on oath the defendant's allegation that the promissory note upon which this action was brought, had been given for the illegal consideration stated, viz., to induce the plaintiff, who was an opposing creditor of the defendant's brother, Bapoojee Sorabjee Laiwalla, in the Insolvent Court, to withdraw his opposition. It was given, it is true, at the time of the settlement of that insolvent's affairs, and it was one of the transactions in respect of them, but the consideration given was a valuable one. The defendant, too, when called upon at the hearing of the suit, by His Lordship, to state his defence, had said nothing about illegality of consideration, but only that he had received no consideration for the note, although His Lordship distinctly put the question, "why, then, did you sign the note?" It was clearly an afterthought for him to come out now with that objection, and ask for a new trial; and it ought to be refused.

Mr. Anstey in support of the rule, said that the attorney who had verbally instructed him to support it, was unfortunately absent, and, by some accident, his brief had not been sent, but perhaps Mr. Howard would allow him to refer to his own (which was done). The courtesy of his learned friend enabled him to show His Lordship that the case made on the moving for the rule was not displaced, not even touched, by the affidavit filed in reply. That case was shortly as follows:—The defendant's then attorneys in the suit, Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, had advised him that there was reason to apprehend a criminal prosecution, on his defence of illegality of consideration being stated to the Court, inasmuch as it amounted to a statement that all the parties had been guilty of an agreement to defeat the operation of the Insolvent Act, and that the best thing to be done was to consult the then acting Advocate General, Mr. White, on a written case as to such supposed liability, and, in the mean time, to do nothing; that a case was accordingly prepared, and, with a fee of three gold mohurs laid before Mr. White, and his opinion asked as to whether by setting up the proposed defence the defendant would expose himself and his friends to the apprehended penalties; that the case not having come back from Mr. White, either on the eve of the trial, or on the morning of the day for the trial, viz. the 13th March, the same attorneys abstained from instructing counsel to attend or from themselves attending at the trial when it came on that day for hearing among the short causes, but advised the defendant himself to be there, and allege generally the want of consideration; that he did so and made such answer when called on by His Lordship; suppressing, out of the apprehensions suggested by those advisers, all reference to the illegality of the consideration; whereupon His Lordship made a decree for the amount of the first instalment due on the note, and for which the action was brought; that on the 15th March, he received from his said attornies, Mr. White's opinion on the case which, as they said, had been received by them in the evening of the 13th, the day on which judgment had been so given: that the opinion, in fact, bore that date, and was set out at length in the affidavit, but may be briefly stated to have been 1st, that the alleged illegality of consideration was a good defence to any action on the note; and 2ndly, that the defendant would not, by setting up that defence, render himself or his friends liable to any criminal prosecution; and lastly, that it was his, the defendant's intention, to set up that defence accordingly to the next action on the note; a second instalment being now due. None of these allegations were denied by the plaintiff, no affidavit had been made by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, to whom, he believed, the communication, suggested on the former occasion by His Lordship, had been made, and at all events, the plaintiff had not procured any such affidavit. It was not to be wondered at that the unlearned defendant answered as he did His Lordship's questions at the trial. His answers were true so far as they went, and what was wanting had been suppressed under the influence of fears suggested by ignorant advisers. What his advisers should have done, they entirely neglected to do, that is to say, obtain a consultation with Mr. White before or even on the morning of the day of trial, and not wait for his written opinion on a case. Had they done so, he would have told them in one minute how absurd those apprehensions were. But the client ought not to suffer for their fault, nor to be prejudiced by his having had to satisfy the judgment so obtained, and order to recover his liberty, and therefore he made his present application to the indulgent of the Court.

The Court—My note-book entirely confirms the statements made on both sides, as to what the defendant said in answer to my questions at the hearing of this suit. I was thereby led to suppose that, in fact, he had no defence—certainly none founded upon illegality of consideration. Then the plaintiff says, that there was no such illegality; but the defendant says there was, and that would be a proper question to try. The only question at present is, ought the defendant to be precluded from trying it? He says that he means to do so, at all events when the action for the second instalment comes on, and that he ought not to be prevented from trying it at once in the present suit; for which purpose he now asks a review of the judgment already signed against him. The statement of the grounds on which he makes this application is not impeached by any affidavit in reply. I mean the extraordinary advice of his late attornies, whose proceedings, I must say, to describe them by no stronger terms, appear to me to have been marked by gross negligence. Well, then, assuming as I must now do, these uncontradicted statements to be true, do they furnish, as against the plaintiff although personally unconcerned in the negligence and bad advice complained of, "good and sufficient reason," within the language of the section of the code referred to, for my now reviewing the judgment passed by me in ignorance of those circumstances? I am of opinion that they do, and I therefore grant the review accordingly on payment of the costs of this application, but reserving all questions as to the costs of the former hearing and of the suit until after I [illegible] reheard it. Let it be set down among the long of rehearing, file and deliver copy of his written statement of defence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR POLICE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Subordinate," in your issue of the 4th, speaking of the police, says: "vastly exceeding the old army in numbers, than it was even before the mutiny, they are also far more capable of mischief, and are too dangerous to be endured longer." This is a mistake. The police in the Bombay Presidency and Sind are considerably *less* in numbers than before the mutiny. As for their being "more capable of mischief, and too dangerous to be endured," this is bosh; because a policeman wears a forage cap and carries a musket. It is not supposed that he is drilled and disciplined to the state of perfection that a soldier is; they are too hardworked to allow of such a thing being possible, and would be but a rabble before regular troops. The case is different, I believe, in the Bengal Presidency, where large battalions have come into existence since the mutiny, fully as well drilled and equipped as the regular troops.

"Subordinate's" remarks are utterly inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency, where the force has been so much reduced as to endanger efficiency, and the men know very little beyond sentry duty and platoon exercise. PEELER.

Mofussil, 6th April.

THE NEW SLAUGHTER-HOUSE NEAR MAHIM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The Municipal Commissioner has resolved to carry the slaughter-houses out of the town and erect them (or new ones) between the Mahim and Bandora Causeway, and the Bombay and Baroda Railway, "near the arches of the Jamsetjee Causeway, so that any liquid refuse could be turned into the strong current running through them."

The best fish that enters the Bombay market is netted on the western side of the Causeway, abreast of the arches. Of course the supply will be largely increased. But what about the flavour? Will it be like Marryatt's sherry-cask with the preserved Ethiopian within, improve the flavour and increase the demand under ignorance of the source that gave body, flavour, and sparkle to the beverage?

Blood in hundred of gallons daily will make Mahim creek attractive to the denizens of the deep. The pomplet, the, bumalow, and the mullet will revel in the coloured water, and will grow fat. It will be for the benefit of the public health, not to permit the butlers to enquire the source of the fish-supply.

The toads and dog-fish of the harbour monopolize the liquid refuse of the shambles and slaughter-houses at present. To them the news of the removal will be death or semi-starvation.

7th April. FIN.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your reporter's account of the meeting of shareholders of this Association held yesterday, is likely to convey a wrong impression.

With reference to the loan of Rs. 45,000 to one of the directors—*it was* included in the assets, but not *separately stated*. I may *observe* that this *separate mention* was not considered necessary, as the loan is secured by a land mortgage worth double the amount.

With reference to "unsecured debts"—these, with the loan to the director and other loans, were all inserted under the heading of "Loan Accounts," according to the general rule of all Banks and Financials. The shareholders, however, wish loans made without *collateral security* to be separately stated.

It is to enable shareholders to gain this important information that the directors have been requested to furnish a new balance sheet.

With reference to certain letters lately published in the newspapers, to the effect that the directors of this Association had never submitted a balance sheet—the enclosed will prove the contrary.

BHUGWANTRAO RAMCHUNDERJEE,
Chairman Pro. Tem.

Bombay, 7th April.

BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

Abstract of Balance of General Ledger, 31st December 1865.

Dr. Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital—			
First Call	3,53,600	0	0
Current Accounts	8,308	13	4
Fixed Deposits	10,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account	11,530	15	1
Rupees...	3,83,439	12	5

Cr. Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash in hand and with the Bankers, &c.	48,936	10	7
Local Bills	1,25,117	12	6
Loans on Landed and other Securities	1,52,614	0	0
Investment Account (purchase of Shares, &c.)	34,388	13	4
Suspense Account	4,849	9	3
Stamps Account	174	13	0
Dead Stock Account	4,037	12	11
Adjusting Account	13,320	4	10
Rupees...	3,83,439	12	5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FROM 1st MAY TO 31st DECEMBER 1865.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Charges Account	27,467	1	1
Commission Account	889	1	5
Stationery Account	78	12	0
Balance	11,530	15	1
Rupees...	39,965	13	7

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Premium and Discount Account	2,677	0	0
Interest Account	16,227	5	5
Discount Account	20,056	12	2
Transfer Fees	104	12	0
Rupees...	39,965	13	7
By Balance...	11,530	15	1

BHUGWANTRAO RAMCHUNDERJEE,
Chairman, Pro. Tem.
AGA ALI ACBAR BIN HAJEE MAHOMED TAKEY CAZRANIE, Director.
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

We have examined the above Statement and compared the same with the accounts of the "Bombay and Kattiawar Financial and Commercial Association, Limited," and believe it to be a correct statement.

The Securities held by the Association are in general good order, and the Cash Balance has been found to be correct.

Some of the loans have been granted without collateral securities.

J. GREENWOOD,
BHAWOO HURRYCHUNDJEE, } Auditors.
Bombay, 24th February 1866.

RECENT OCCURRENCES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—On the date of the departure of the last Overland Mail, (the 28th of March) the *Times of India* published an article on the recent occurrences in the Persian Gulf. On looking into the Overland Summary of that journal, I found this article occupying a prominent place on the first page, evidently intended to catch the eye of the home reader, and possibly to find a place in many of the home journals.

If you will turn to the article in question, Sir, you will find that it is not so much a news article as a political article. It is an article that pretends to explain what before appeared mysterious or looked ugly.

I have waited several days in expectation, that your journal would remark upon the article, and that correspondence would disclose the true state of matters. In this I have been disappointed.

It is very necessary that the article in the *Times of India* should not go unchallenged; and in the absence of an abler pen, I will, with your permission, make a very few remarks.

The *Times of India* professes to explain the political significance of the "facts already stated with regard to the recent occurrences in the Persian Gulf," and the first explanation concerns the *Highflyer*. This vessel, says the *Times of India*, made an unsuccessful attack on the Fort at Damun, and was "not under the orders of the Resident of the Indian Government in the Persian Gulf." Yet, the *Times of India* does not think there was between the Resident and the captain of the *Highflyer* any important difference of view as to the best policy to be pursued, but circumstances, over which the captain had no control, required a change of plan, which the result proved to be an undesirable one. It is a standing order of the British Admiralty that "none of their ships shall remain in the Persian Gulf during the hottest weather."

Colonel Pelly, the Resident, we are told, desired a close and continuous blockade. "The captain of the *Highflyer*, owing to the standing order we have named, was not able to undertake this course," He had to leave the Gulf by a certain date, and offered to attack the forts at once, "and the Resident, then busily engaged at Muscat, gave, as we suppose, an unwilling consent to this course as the best that could be taken in the circumstances. The failure of the attack is understood to be wholly owing to its being unpracticable to bring artillery to bear upon the Fort." Further on, it is added, "thus order and peaceful commerce remain suspended for the present on the Muscat coast."

Not pretending to know what were the responsibilities and the instructions of the Resident and the captain of the *Highflyer*, it is impossible to understand the explanations of the *Times of India*. The standing order of the Admiralty, that is alluded to by which it is said that vessels of the Royal Navy must leave the Gulf by a certain date before the hottest weather, can only refer to "cruising" in those waters. It could not have been intended to have strict application to political circumstances, and the *Times of India* was very easy of persuasion, when it could receive and publish such a statement and endeavour to make it fit the situation at Damun. If the readers of the *Times of India* can be asked to believe, that the Admiralty order applies to all circumstances, will they not ask, what is to become of British interests in the event of political disturbances arising in the Gulf in the hot weather? It appears very probable that the Political Officer, Colonel Pelly, had the power to direct operations, and that he had the power to direct the ships in the Gulf. He was not sent to fight the Wahabees alone, and if the Wahabees were to be attacked, they could only be attacked under the instructions of Colonel Pelly; for how should the captain of the *Highflyer* know whom to attack or whether it was right to attack anybody, but those who attacked him and his ship? The *Times of India* states that the captain of the *Highflyer* was not under the orders of the Resident. Is it to be supposed that this ship was ordered into the Gulf to proceed with operations independent of the Political Resident? The captain of the *Highflyer* attacked the Fort at Damun, which he knew nothing about, but with which Colonel Pelly must have been well acquainted. The failure of the attack must, I think, fall upon the shoulders of Colonel Pelly. The captain of the *Highflyer* has in all probability sent home his despatches, and may not pay heed to the confusing explanations of the *Times of India*. As the public are at present informed by the *Times of India*, a little more light in the cruise of the *Highflyer* is very desirable. The Government of Bombay should be in possession of the facts and circumstances, and there may be political reasons and reasons of friendship to make not only silence desirable, but to throw up a little political dust, such as appeared in the *Times of India* last mail day.

There is enough, Sir, on the face of the article of the *Times of India* to pronounce it worthless. I would like to see the Admiralty order fairly published, and would like also to know the exact relationship that subsisted between the Resident and the *Highflyer* during the recent disturbances in the Gulf. It is a serious matter to have to chronicle the defeat of the British sailor when attacking a wretched Wahabee Fort, and in the case of the *Highflyer* the blame must rest somewhere.

Before the next mail leaves Bombay, I should like to see a little better evidence of the proceedings in the Gulf than any that has yet been published. I should especially like to see something that does not, like the article in the *Times of India*, bear the appearance of a tale that was intended for the Marines.

7th April. Z.

SIND.

Lieutenant Wilson.—We regret having to notice the death of this officer who was buried last evening. Lieutenant Wilson's father came to India in 1849, with H. M.'s 64th Regiment. He was Brigadier under command of General Windham, and was killed during the mutinies in an engagement with the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpoor in 1857. The deceased entered the 64th Regiment subsequent to his father's death and accompanied it to Europe, where he exchanged into the 95th and returned to India.—*Our Paper, April 3.*

BENGAL.

The steamer *Maharatta* which left Calcutta on the 9th March, bound to Rangoon, Moulmein, and the Straits, broke her shaft soon after leaving the Sandheads. She was towed into Akyab, and has just returned to Calcutta for repairs.—*Hurkaru, April 2.*

The Government contemplates the reduction of the cost of the translating establishments in all the Presidencies. The outlay on this head is at present calculated at Rupees four lacks and fifty thousand per annum. The change can only be brought about by the introduction of an entirely new system.—*Id.*

The unfortunate European seaman named John Evans, who it was reported had received a severe beating from some natives, died at the Medical College Hospital on Friday morning last. The deceased, who was an able seaman on board the *Springwood*, which has now left Calcutta, had, it appears, on the 24th of last month, been taking a walk about the town in company with two others. Towards the evening of that day the three men found themselves near the Bailie Guard, in Chitpore Road. The deceased, who was frolicsomely inclined, provoked a row. The result of the row was that a number of chowkedars stationed at the lock-up turned out in undress, but with their staves, and set upon the men; the deceased, however, was the only one that did not manage to escape, and he consequently was beaten down and thus sustained the injuries that resulted in his death. The coroner has called a jury and has expressed his determination to enquire into the affair with the utmost care and attention that he can possibly devote to it; and we trust that, notwithstanding the fact that the utmost difficulty will be experienced in tracing the real perpetrators of the cruel deed, the result of the investigation will be the introduction of a stricter discipline into the police force. It is painful to think that a body, or rather a mob of native policemen, should be allowed under the show of authority to attack an European, without any instruction or even without the presence of an officer, who from his rank and his nationality might be far more able to deal with such cases individually. The whole of the chowkedars who were stationed on the spot alluded to were, we learn, mustered out on Sunday morning for the purpose of identification, but the European constable on duty at the time, as well as the other witnesses who it was supposed would be able to point out some of these men, have been unable to do so. The result of course has been, that two or three of these men have been given into custody, who have every probability of being acquitted, and who, perhaps, are entirely innocent of any participation in the affair. We trust, however, that Mr. Roberts' investigation will lead to something, as it no doubt will, as these unfortunate affrays have become too frequent of late.—*Indian Daily News, April 2.*

MADRAS.

Sir W. Denison's Stud.—At the sale on Saturday evening last, by Messrs. Waller and Co. of Sir W. Denison's carriages and horses, nearly every lot realized the most fabulous prices. The close carriage pair of Australian horses and harness, realized upwards of five thousand rupees, and the well known Australian Cob sold for more than thirteen hundred rupees—in fact everything sold proportionately high, and a large portion of the second-hand saddlery fetched more than the price of new articles.—*Athenæum and Daily News, April 3.*

The Governor's Body Guard.—It is reported that Colonel McGregor, the Officer Commanding the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, being elligible for the command of a regiment, will shortly vacate his appointment here, and rumour has it that he will be succeeded by Captain Stewart, lately Military Secretary to Sir William Denison. Lieutenant Hooper is also mentioned as being about to join his regiment, the 4th Light Cavalry, at Saugor, and report gives his appointment to an ex-Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.—*Id.*

Death of Major Ernest Metcalfe.—It is with regret, we (*Rangoon Times*) have to record the death at Rangoon, on the night of the 17th, or morning of the 18th March, of Major Ernest Metcalfe, of the Madras Staff Corps, and late of the 48th Regiment of Native Infantry, and personal Assistant to Lieut.-Colonel Man, Resident Councillor at Penang. The deceased officer arrived here some days ago, by the steamer *Bushire* on his way to Madras, on medical certificate. He left Penang suffering from great depression of spirits, caused by some of his Ministerial decisions having been quashed by the Recorder of that settlement. He imagined that his office people had combined against him, and ridiculed his acts in Court. This idea so preyed on his mind as now appears that it made him insane. On his reaching Rangoon, he met with a most cordial reception from a kind military friend and was pleasantly situated for the few days he expected to remain here. After dinning, he retired to rest, and appeared in tolerable spirits during the evening of the 17th, and gave no indication whatever of his intended act. He committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor some time during the night. Major Metcalfe was always considered a very excellent and intelligent officer, and was for many years Quarter Master of his Regiment. No explanatory of the case of self-destruction have yet been found, as written by himself, and no doubt the rash act was perpetrated in a moment of frenzied *furor*, to which the insane are well known to be occasionally subject. A military court of inquiry was held by order of the Major General Commanding, and the committee very properly gave their opinion in accordance with the circumstances of the case. The remains of the deceased gentleman were interred in the cantonment cemetry, between 4 and 5 o'clock on Sunday evening last, with the military honors due to his rank. Two hundred men, eight officers, and the band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment, formed the funeral party, which discharged this last sad duty to the lamented officer.—*Times, Apr 3.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We understand that His Excellency Sir Robert Napier left Deesa on the 3rd instant for Ahmedabad, which place he was to reach on the 25th—a distance of 90 miles. If we are rightly informed Sir Robert bids fair to be by far the most popular Commander-in-chief Bombay has ever had the good fortune to possess. Thoroughly in earnest, open to conviction, and most affable in manner, His Excellency has given an impression of great abilities to the minds of all he has come in contact with during his rapid tour; whilst his Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dillon, of the Rifle Brigade, is a very general favourite with officers of all ranks.—*Pioneer, April 2.*

REVISION OF EXISTING TARIFFS.

(From the Gazette of India, March 31.)

The Governor General in Council considers that it will be advisable to institute a thorough revision of the existing tariffs of valuations, and that the revision should be conducted on a plan which will admit of uniform tariffs being retained for all India.

For this purpose, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that a Committee should be formed at Calcutta consisting, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, and the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue on the part of the Government, and a member from each Presidency, to represent its respective interests. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal should each nominate a member to serve on the Committee, or to communicate with the Committee in Calcutta.

The points to which attention should be given by this Committee for revision of the tariffs are—

1st.—The adjustment of a set of valuations applicable to India generally;

2nd.—A new classification and consolidation of the enumerated articles; and

3rd.—The removal to the free list of petty articles which neither yield, nor are likely to yield, any appreciable revenue.

With regard to the second point, the revised classification lately proposed by Mr. Crawford, the present Collector of Customs, should be considered, and care should be taken in considering the third, that no articles are recommended for transfer to the free list which are few in number, chiefly because they are articles of luxury, the levy of Customs on which cannot be held to be productive of any hindrance to business.

CASUALTIES IN THE BHOOTAN FIELD FORCE IN THE YEAR 1865.

(From the Gazette of India, March 31.)

From the Government of India, to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India,—dated 22nd March 1866.

We have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the accompanying return of casualties in the Bhootan Field Force in the year 1865, prepared in the office of the Adjutant General.

The health of the troops during the present year has been very satisfactory.

The total casualties in 1865, you will perceive are 1,936 on an average strength of 5,338 men actually employed [illegible] per cent.; the deaths, from all causes, are less than 14 per cent., the balance, or 25 per cent., being made up of men who were sent, on medical certificate, to their homes.

Of these latter, we are justified in believing that all but a small minority will rejoin their regiments on the expiration of their furlough. Taking this into consideration, we concur with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in thinking that the facts shown by the return do not establish that the troops employed in the Dooar have encountered greater sickness and larger mortality than generally falls to the lot of soldiers, who, according to the exigencies of service in India, may be removed from ordinary cantonments.

On the contrary, if compared with our experience of the first occupation of Sind, Burmah, and many of the stations in the Punjab, including some which have since been declared to be most healthy, we conceive that the return may be considered favourable rather than otherwise to the new territory.

It is but natural that the history of old campaigns and the years of occupation immediately subsequent to them, should, under the circumstances of society in India, be speedily forgotten both by the army and by the public; but to arrive at a fair conclusion, it is, we think, well to bear the experience in mind in attempting to measure by figures the positive results on Her Majesty's troops of such service in the present day.

EXAMINATION IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

(From the Gazette of India, March 31.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the standard and tests for Degrees of Honor and Certificates of High Proficiency in Arabic, Sanscrit, and Persian, shall be republished; that the books herein below mentioned (para. III.) shall, until further orders, be the test books in the various languages in which examinations are held under Clause VIII. of the order above referred to; and that, with the view of removing certain doubts which are believed to exist regarding examinations in the Oriental languages, the following additional rules shall be laid down:—

The following is the test for a Degree of Honor.

Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

1. In Arabic.	1. Hammasah. 2. Taimur Namah. 3. Maq-amat-i-Hariri.
2. Sanscrit.	1. Viracharita. 2. Kiratarjuniya. 3. Sakuntallah.
3. Persian.	1. Akhlaq-i-Julali. 2. Insha-i-Abul-fuzl. 3. Sikandar Namah. 4. Diwan-i-Hafiz.

Translating into English with accuracy about two octavo pages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work, not being a test book.

Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of Spelling and Grammar.

Conversing with idiomatic accuracy and fluency.

Examinations for a Degree of Honor will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency. The colloquial test in Sanscrit and in Arabic, except in the Bombay Presidency, may be omitted.

II.—The following is the test for a Certificate of High Proficiency.

1. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

1. In Arabic.	1. Ikhawan us Safa. 2. Nafhat-ul Yaman.
2. In Sanscrit.	1. Hitopodesha. 2. Raghuvansa.
3. In Persian.	1. Gulistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwar-i-Soheili.

Translating into English with accuracy a passage of moderate difficulty of about half an octavo page in length, not taken from the test books.

Translating accurately and idiomatically, and with accuracy of Grammar, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of moderate difficulty.

Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

The following are the test books in the several languages to be used in examinations held under Clause VIII. of Government General Order No. 734, 9th September 1864. They must be construed with readiness and accuracy.

1.	In Arabic.	1. Ajab-ul Ajab. 2. Nafhat-ul Yaman (1st part).
2.	In Sanscrit.	Ruja Patha.
3.	In Persian.	1. Iqd-i-Gul. 2. Iqd-i-Manzum.
4.	In Bengali.	1. Nobonari. 2. Rajdut.
5.	In Burmese.	1. Latter's Selections. 2. Waythan-da-ra.
6.	In Assamese.	Manuscript records in the Vernacular.
7.	In Punjabee.	Geography of the Punjab (Vernacular) ... The Janam Sakhi of Nanuk.
8.	In Pushtu.	1. Tarikh-i-Murassace. 2. Fawaid ush-Shariæah. 3. Kalilah wo Dumnah. 4. The Dewan of Abdul Rahman. 5. The Dewan of Khusal Khan. 6. Yusuf wo Zulaika. As given in Raverty's gulshan-i-roh.
9	Ooriya.	1. Hitopadesha. 2. Batris Singhasum.
10.	Guzerathi.	1. Balmitra—Vol. I. 2. Hope's Series—part 7.
11.	Mahrathi.	1. Balmitra—Vol. I. 2. Mooktamala.
12.	Canarese.	Madras ... 1. Kuthamanjari. 2. Adachi Sooba Rans Canarese Selections. Bombay.... 1. Æsop's Fables. 2. Selections from McCullock's Series of Lessons and Moral Class Books.
13.	Tamil.	Kathamanjari.
14.	Telugu.	Telugu Selections, excluding Vemana Veroes.
15.	Malayalum.	1. Pathamala—part 1 to page 72 inclusive. 2. Panchatantara, Book I.
16.	Sindhi.	1. Æsop's Fables. 2. Iasni punshu.

Examinations for Degrees of Honor and Certificates of High Proficiency, and examinations in Arabic, Sanscrit, and Persian, under Rule VIII. will take place only at the Presidency Towns. Examinations by the Higher and Lower Standards [see Rule X.] and in the other languages under Rule VIII. will, ordinarily, be held in the interior, as has hitherto been the practice in P. H. and Interpreters' examinations, except in cases where facilities for the purpose are not available. The examination in Bengali, Guzerathi, Mahrathi, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalum will be conducted in the same manner as examinations by the Higher Standard are directed to be. Examinations in Assamese, Punjabee, Pushtu, Burmese, Ooriya, and Sindhi, will be conducted by Standing Committees appointed by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and, with the sanction of the Government of India, by the local Governments and Administrations immediately subordinate to it. All proceedings of such Committees are to be submitted through the Boards of Examiners of the respective Presidencies, who, to insure uniformity, will furnish the Committees with the necessary instructions and forms of reports, and will record the results, reporting all successful examinations to the proper department for publication in Government or Army General Orders and local Gazettes, as the case may require.

An officer may present himself for examination in any language under Rule VIII without passing in Hindustani, either by the Lower or Higher Standard.

An officer who has passed the Interpreter's examination in any language, may present himself for examination for a Certificate of High Proficiency in that language, without passing an examination by the Higher Standard, or under Rule VIII., but in no other.

For the purposes of this rule, Hindustani in the Bengal Presidency shall include Urdu and Hindee, but in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies only Urdu.

Any officer having passed only the colloquial examination for which he has not received any Munshi allowance, will on passing by the Lower Standard, be entitled to receive the prescribed allowance of Rs. 180 or, on passing by the Higher Standard, a further allowance of the same amount—both sums may, as heretofore, be passed at a single payment to an officer passing the Higher Standard in the first instance.

Officers who have passed by the standards heretofore known as P. H. Staff, and Adjutant's examinations, or any examination of a lower grade than that of Interpreter, cannot present themselves for examination for a Certificate of High Proficiency in Hindustani, without having first passed by the Higher Standard; though in other respects all officers having passed the P. H. examination in the Bengal Presidency, under the old rules, are considered in the same position as those who have passed by the Higher Standard under the new, with the exception that they cannot hold the Interpretership of a British Regiment on the full staff salary of the appointment.

The orders of the 9th September 1864 supersede all previously existing rules regarding the examination of military officers in the Oriental languages.

In future the 1st and 2nd Standard will be known as the Lower and Higher Standard, and will be indicated in the Army List and elsewhere by the letters L. S. and H. S., respectively.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JUST LANDED, a fresh supply of Messrs. MORICE, COX & Co.'S PALE ALE, October Brew, in fine condition. Apply to
GREY & Co., In Liquidation.
Bombay, 6th April 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15	„
Do. Do.	„ 13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„ 38	„
PORT (Carbonell's)	„ 32	„
SHERRY do.	„ 32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases	„ 30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„ 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	„ 30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following:—

CHAMPAGNE, third quality. A wonderful Wine at the price (Rs. 26). It is recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.

SPARKLING MOSELLES, first and second qualities. Wines of unquestionable excellence.

AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)

WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will show consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 20.)

PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 24.)

BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 33 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.

OLD-TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.

LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.

Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at his Rooms, No. 8, in Meadow Street, a case containing gilt Vases of different kinds, small Dressing Cases, small Boxes of Carpenter's Tools, a few dozens of small German Pipes, Picture Frames for Photography, Caledescopes, Gilt Watch Chains, a quantity of Comfits, viz., Sugared, Almonds, Scotch Mixture and Carraway Seeds, and 10 dozen Tins, each 1 lb. of fresh preserved Milk in good order.

Also,

A few articles of Military Appointments consisting of Regimental and Staff Coats, Parade and other Waistcoats, Sword and Belts, a Medicine Chest, &c., the property of an Officer proceeded to England.

Also,

The Effects of deceased persons, consisting of a large Chest of Carpenter's Tools, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozens of good light Breakfast Claret for sale, in quarts and pints. Apply to
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 6th April 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 „ „ Domestics.
300 „ „ T. Cloths.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
9 Cases T. R. Scarfs.
1 Case Sarries.
2 Cases Jamdany.
20 Dozen American Chairs.

An invoice of Fancy Goods, comprising Cash Boxes of different sizes, Fancy Boxes of Needles, Bowie Knives, with German Silver Handles of different sizes, Watchmaker's Files and Saws, Gentlemen's Neck Collars, Telescopes with Slides, Potography Albums, Cigar Cases, Travelling Bags, Mathematical Instrument Boxes, Table Knives, small Looking Glasses, Steel Key Rings, assorted Spectacles, Cork Screws, India Rubber, Camel Hair Pencils, Drawing Pencils, Leather Purses, Turn Screws, Hammars, Pistols in Mahogany cases, Pocket Pistols, Musical Shells, Cavalry Swords, Copying Presses, &c., &c.

Also an Invoice of Steel Engravings and Oil Paintings in fancy gilt frames. Subjects are:—Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on their Bridal Morn, the First and Last Appeals, Weighing the Deer, Canterbury Pilgrims, Royal Recreation, Trial of King Charles the First, Citation of Wycliff, Battle of Waterloo, Morning and Evening Bath, How to Live in the Country, the Red and White Rose, Battle of Worcester, Distinguished Members of the Benevolent Society, Napoleon at the Battle of the Pyramids, the Saturday Night and Sunday Morning, Horse Races, and Prints, &c. &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 9th April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ARGAND LUSTRES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., an Invoice of elegant Plated 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 light Argand Lustres, also Argand Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 light Sideboard Lamps, &c.

A few very Elegant Crystal Cut and Ruby Glass, Pedestal Argand Lamps.

The above are now on view.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Share Bazaar, on account of Pursotum Sobhogchund, by order of Jeewundass Lilladhur:—
15 Old and 10 New Shares of the Bank of India.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

20 Bales Grey Shirtings.
18 „ „ Madapollams.
16 „ „ Jacconets.
20 „ „ T. Cloth.
7 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
9 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
4 „ do. Hoodnies.
35 Dozens Amontillad Sherry.
50 „ very superior Champagne.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
5 „ Wall Paper.
30 Brussels' Carpet Rugs.
10 Cases Eu de Colonge.
20 „ Jams and Jellies.
1 Case Scarlet Lascar's Caps.
On account of first purchaser Barmal Bhima:—
4 Casks Dinner Sets.
On account of Hassum Munjee:—
7 Casks Dinner Sets.
On account of Dewraz Hoosain:—
1 Cask Dinner Sets.

A first-class Fireproof and impregnable safe with Shelves and Drawers made by the celebrated John Tann, 30 Walbrook, London, measuring 54 by 38 by 26. This is one of the best articles of the kind to be procurable.

2 Cases Wearing Apparel, consists of Coats, Jackets, Waistcoats, &c., &c.

2 Cases Cotton and Flannel Shirts.

A large quantity of spare handles suited for Picks and Powras, &c, &c.

At 2 P. M.

An English-built splendid Laudou adapted for either 1 Horse or a Pair.
2 Male Buffaloes.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH-MADE GILT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, ARGAND LUSTRES, CHANDELIERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the show room, No. 27, of Mr. Rahimtoola Sallaman, Parell Road, Byculla, a consignment of English-made Furniture, consisting of very large size handsome Gilt Sofa Couches, lined with Silk, Damask, and Velvet, Spring Cushions and Chintz covers, large size Brass Bird Cages on gilt stands, Mahogany Self-acting Organ, large and small size Looking Glasses in gilt frames, Mahogany half-back Sofa Couches lined Crimson Silk Damask, and Spring Cushions, Arm, Rocking, and Drawingroom Chairs, lined Damask and Morocco Leather, with Spring Cushions, American without Arm Chairs, large size Sofa Table with Marble Top on gilt stand, Mahogany and Walnutwood Pier Tables with Marble Top, Iron Rocking Chairs with Morocco Cushions on gilt stands, Writing Table with 8 drawers and pigeonhole press, Hanging and Folding Dressing Glasses, Footstools, Bookstands, Couches, Iron and Mahogany Garden Seats, handsome large size brass gilt Bedstead, Wire Gauze Meat Safes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 light Argand Lustres, 4 light Chandeliers, 3 light Lustre, 15 days' Clock by Achille Brocot, strikes half hour and hour, showing dates, months, weeks, and rising and setting of the Moon, 8 day Clocks by A. B. Savory and Sons, strikes half hour and hour, Mahogany Child's Cradle, Bagatelle Boards complete, large and small size Velvet Pile Carpet, Table Covers, Rugs, Door Mats, Musical Boxes with drum and bell, English and China made gilt Door Lanterns, Vases and Globe Lamps, valuable Pictures in gilt and fancy frame, Flower Vase, Solar Reading and Table Lamps, 5 light Table Chandeliers, handsome large size China Jars, Toilet Bottles, Cash and Paper Boxes with real Chubb's locks and duplicate keys, Treasury Chests, fancy Inkstands, gilt and mother-o'-pearl Ladies' Writing Boxes complete, set of rich Cut Glassware for 12, Decanters, Water Goblets, Claret Jugs, handsome Dinner Set complete for 12, Plated Dish Covers, Cruet Stands, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Plated Shell Pattern Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Case for 12, Fish Knives and Forks in cases, Bread Basket, Tea Sets, single and double Table Candlesticks, Mappin's Cutlery, Guns, Water Coojas, &c., &c.

Richly carved well-seasoned Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Drawingroom Tables with and without Marble Tops, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hatstands, Easy and Priedieu Chairs, a Set of Dining Table in 3 pieces for 15, a ditto in 5 pieces for 12, Camp Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Glass Book Cases, Sofa Couches, &c., &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

1 handsome light English-made double-seated Phaeton, by Kesterton.
2 Do. do. by Onken.
1 Do. do. Brougham, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Dog Cart, by McNaught and Smith,
1 Do. do. Mail Phaeton, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Park do. do.
1 Second-hand Waggonette, by Palliser.
Single and double-seated Child's Carriage, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from Friday, the 6th instant.

SALE OF SURAT COTTON.

On the premises B. B. and C. I. Railway Premises, Grant Road,

On THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Premises of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's premises, Grant Road, about 20 Candies of Surat Cotton.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT EGUTPOORA.

On THURSDAY, the 12th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, a piece of Ground at Egutpoora, containing 3 acres, with a small Bangalow thereon, lately belonging to Mr. W. Rutt, by him sold to Mr. B. H. Cama. The property is well situated on a hill near the Railway Station, and is subject to an annual rent of Rs. 15 to Government.

For further particulars, applications to be made to the Auctioneer, or to J. L. BRODIE, Esquire, Manager to Mr. B. H. Cama's Trustees.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

2 beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.

Bombay, 9th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., (OPPOSITE THE LIGHTHOUSE) UPPER COLABA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Doctor W. Niven (proceeding to Europe); the same comprises a set of rich Cut Glassware, a blue and red gilt Dinner Set, a white and gilt Tea Set, Plated Oval Hotwater Curry Dishes, a box of Plated Fruit Knives and Forks, a Fish Knife and Fork, Cruet Frame, Butter Pot, Salver, Treble-branched Candlesticks, Cutlery, Revolvers, &c., and the Furniture all well-seasoned Blackwood, such as a set of Dining and Camp Tables, handsome Sideboard, Bronze Clock, Screens, Circular and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawingroom and Easy Chairs, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Teapoys, English Brussels' Carpets, handsome Elephant Hatstand inlaid with Mother-o'-pearls, Bronze double light and single Hanging Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Carved 4-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Bookshelves, Rattan Chairs, Coir Rugs, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense articles, a few Medical Books, &c.

At 1 P. M.

One Sociable Carriage with German Shutters, &c.
A Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, &c.
A pair of Bay Serviceable Carriage Horses, double and single Harness, a Hunting Saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE CONSIGNMENTS OF FIRST CLASS PARIS, ROSEWOOD AND OAK, GILT ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL FURNITURE, BRONZE STATUARY, VASES, AND FIGURES, ROUND AND ALABASTER CLOCKS, AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, BILLIARD TABLE, AND LAMPS, GARDEN FURNITURE, LARGE AND SMALL PIER GLASSES IN RICH GILT FRAMES, RICH ENGLISH, OIL FLOOR, AND VELVET CARPETS, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 23rd, and on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large consignment of First-class Fancy Goods and Furniture, &c.; the same comprises, Drawingroom, Fancy and Gilt Chairs, with Carved backs of the newest designs, with Spring Seats, and Covered with yellow Silk and Figured Worsted Damask, Easy, Montague, and Low Chairs, "Munich Pattern" Devan and Half-backed Couches with Springseats, and Handsome Yellow, Green, and Figured Damask Mahogany Rocking Chairs, Console Tables with Marble Slabs and Mirrors, Canterbury Whatnots, Pediments fitted with partitions for Music Top Drawers, and Brass Railings, handsome large and small Pier Glasses and Mirrors in Rich Gilt Frames, Bronze Fountains and Figures of various descriptions, Round and Alabaster Clocks, Ormolue Candlesticks, under Glass Domes and Stands, a Magnificent 8 day Clock, showing the days of week, month, strikes the quarter on Bells, with Music, and Dancing Dolls, also Rising and Setting of the Moon, by "A. B Savory and Sons" London, Rosewood Washhand Table with Closet and Marble Top, Writing Tables with Mirrors and Drawers, Elegant Carved Gilt Ottomans with Green and Yellow Silk Damask and Spring Seats, handsome Presses with Plate Glass Doors and Drawers, Chiffoniers with Marble Tops, Sofa, Tables, an Oakwood Billiard Table complete with Balls, Cues, marking Board, &c., with Ormolue Lamp and Porcelain Reflectors, &c, English 4-posts and Bronze Bedsteads of different Patterns and Shapes, large and small Silvered Glass Globes of sizes on Iron Stands, Bronze Garden Benches and Chairs of various colours and patterns, Engravings in Gilt Frames, Handsome Painted large and small sized Bird Cages, Child's Perambulators with and without Horses, Gilt Mouldings, Rich Brussels Velvet Pile, and Oil Floor Carpets, and Sundry Miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Tuesday the 17th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th April 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles; an invoice of about 200 Colored Pictures in gilt frames, comprising a number of choice and interesting subjects—10 four, six and eight light Cutglass Hanging Chandeliers, a few pairs of Cutglass Table Candelabras, 2 and 3 light Wallshades, Musical boxes, several pair of Gilt Vases, a few pair of Single-barrel Pistols fitted in Mahogany cases.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of Colonel Taylor, at his residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the same consist of Cut Glassware Quart and Pint Decanters, neat Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Ice Pitcher, Cruet, Stands, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Fish Carvers, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Dining, Dressing and Washing Tables, Couches, Easy, Reclining, Drawingroom and Arm Chairs, Music and Hat Stands, Sideboard, Screens, Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, handsome English Brass Fourpost Bedsteads, Bronze Hanging and Table Lamps, Carpets, Cutlery, dispense articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTIOM SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Trustees, a quantity of household furniture consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Looking Glass, Chandeliers, Lamps, Bedroom and Dressingroom furniture, Cooking and dispense articles, &c., &c.

MAHABLESHWUR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th day of April, at 2 P. M. "WOODLAWN" (formerly known as "LOG HUT"), the beautifully situated residence of the Honorable Sir Matthew Sausse, at Mahableshwar.

The house has been newly chuppered within the last month, and is in perfect order. The ground consists of about thirty acres, held at a rent of Rupee 1 per acre, with a right of renewal according to the Government Notification. There is a never failing supply of good water in the compound, and the flower garden is in excellent preservation.

Plans of the ground with list of furniture, &c., are to be seen at Messrs. BENNETT & Co., and the house will be shown by the Malee upon the premises.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Estate and Effects of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS, and DAVIDASS LUCKMIDASS, and with the consent of the Mortgagee,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the newly erected building and appurtenances thereon standing, situate in Kalbadavie Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Tarrachund Sittaram, on or towards the West by the Kalbadavie or Parell Road, on or towards the North by a Gully and the property of Moteelall Sewlall, and on or towards the South by the property of Moteechund Ragoonathdass; and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 80 and 273.

Further particulars of the property and conditions of sale, may be learned on application to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., or to Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, with whom also may be seen the title deeds of the property.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, and following day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the Valuable and Elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Edwin Heycock, Esq., (Proceeding to Europe) at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the same consists of Rich Cut Glassware, a handsome "Paris" Dinner Service for 26 persons, Dinner and Breakfast sets, very rich Claret and Gold Dessert Service, and a handsome Tea and Coffee Ditto, sets of best plated Dish Covers, containing 4 and 6 respectively, round Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Stands, Spoons and Forks, Fish Carvers, Dessert Knives and Forks, Ice Pitcher, a pair of best treble Branched Candlesticks, with frosted shades, Cutlery, &c., Elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as large Chiffoniers, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Drawingroom, Priedieu and other Chairs, Oval and Round Teapoys, Circular, Dining, Pier, Card, Camp, writing and other Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Whatnot, Two Richly Carved Sideboards, a large Fourpost Bedstead, Camp Cots, an Almira with side wings, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, a Chubb's Treasure Chest, a very rich Drawingroom Carpet with border, Bronze single, double and 3 light hanging Argand Lamps, rich engravings in Frames, Handsome Figures with Domes, an eight day Clock, Books, Toolchest, Guns and Revolvers, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense articles, Plants, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. on the first day, an Elegant English-built close Carriage, with a pair of handsome fast trotting large Horses, and Harness complete.

Catalogues to be published, and the property will be on view from Thursday the 19th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE WESTFIELD, BREACH CANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, and following day, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Chief Justice, (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Westfield, Breach Candy.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Also,

By permission, at the same place, and on the following day of the sale,

A Library of very valueable Law Books belonging to a gentleman leaving Bombay, catalogues of which will be published separately.

FOR SALE.

A pair of fast trotting Arab Horse, beautifully matched with plated double harness complete. Can be used singly and also in saddle; price Rs. 1,100.

A Sociable by Silk and Son, with a pair of Bay Mares, 6 and 8 years old, and a set of double Harness complete, Rs. 2,500.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.—A first-rate Bungalow, just completed at a great expense, with furniture. For particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th April 1866.

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